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Adieu.

These years are over, these few glad years blending
The sweetness of loving with love's long good byes;
A Dieu, a pleasant word, at last commending
To God's good keeping what we may not keep,
To that great love which we have held no ending,
Our wandering brothers and dear hearts that sleep.
The last word whispered and the hand extending.
The last smile broken into tearful sighs,
The tears that live in many memories
Are love's last gift, and love is past our mending,
While slowly, slowly from the straining eyes,
They all pass out into the great, wide deep,
So at the end our love surrenders you
To God's good keeping for awhile—Adieu!

Queenie's Two Engagements.

BY ALICE DALE.

Queenie Chester swept into the parlor of a Newport hotel in full dinner toilet.

She was as serene and fascinating in her pale, marble stateliness as usual.

She wore an elaborate costume of lusterless, amethyst-tinted silk, and the masses of dead-black hair that seemed too heavy for her handsome, haughty head, lay in deep waves around her white statuesque brow, and were held at the back by an arrow of milky pearl barbed with blazing diamonds.

Lydia Richmond, her bosom friend, a passionate-eyed brunette, arose from the music-stool and motioned her to the piano.

Queenie took the vacated seat and turned over the music with indifferent fingers.

"Your eyes are full of questions, Lydia. You are dying to know if I shall marry Judge Colquit. I have promised to be his wife, Lydia."

"Oh, Queenie! how indifferently you speak. You have not forgotten Victor Leslie? You do not love this rich, icy-hearted Judge Colquit, who is old, gouty, and——"

"Hush, Lydia! My promised husband is a man of truth and honor, and his age and ailments are not faults. And Victor Leslie is as treacherous and uncertain as the sea that separates us."

They were alone in the parlor, and Lydia Richmond, with her sweet lips close to Queenie's cheek, that was glowing now like the blood-red heart of a moss-rose, whispered:

"My darling Queenie, don't wrong your own heart. You love Victor still, with a love that would master life itself if he should prove true. Suppose he should come back to you after you were Judge Colquit's wife?"

The blood-red stain faded out of Queenie's cheeks, and left them as colorless as the camelia she wore upon her breast.

"Lydia, do you think if Victor Leslie loved me, he would have made no sign during these two years of doubt and suspense, that have at length turned my heart to stone? Do you think I could have absented myself from Victor for a century of weeks, and sent not a word of love or remembrance in such an absence, as would have maddened him had he loved me as he professed to do? I shall marry Judge Colquit and be a good wife to him, Lydia."

The little brunette drew back from Queenie, twisting her dusky fingers together in helpless pity and anguish. She was appalled by the dispair and bitterness, and the wounded, though undying passion that transfigured the proud-faced belle.

Noble Lydia! She could plead for the absent and doubted Victor, though she, too, loved him, and Queenie had been her rival.

Judge Colquit came in and begged a song from his betrothed. Instantly she became the same serene and passionate statue of womanhood that her promised husband had always believed her to be. But Queenie's black eyes that were wont to meet his with haughty frankness were hidden under their misty lashes, and a scarlet spot glowed like a flame on either cheek.

"What shall I play?" she asked in a hard, icy voice.

"Let me see," said the judge, in a tone that held the embryo assumption of marital authority. "There is an old song that I haven't heard for thirty years or more. 'Oh, no, I never mention him.' Do you know it Queenie? And will you sing it? It was once my song of songs."

Miss Chester had a fine, cultivated voice, full of that subtle and mesmeric expression with which the Lind or a Nillson have enchanted and subjugated the hearts of millions, and she sang the simple song as she had never sang before.

But she wondered as she sang, if some demon of bitter, resurrected passion haunted the air that night, for the song had been the favorite of Victor Leslie also.

"Oh, no, I never mention him,
His name is never heard;
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word."

Before she finished, the hotel parlor was full of spell-bound listeners.

And behind them all, at the door, bronzed and bearded, dusty and travel-worn, stood a new guest.

It was Victor Leslie.

He had come to see her again, after shipwreck and captivity, and unparalleled adventures. The delicious dream that had sustained him through perils worse than death was realized; and once more he saw again the face that like a star of fire had guided him back.

Paradise after Purgatory. Ah, had the good God been so kind? Would those sweet, proud eyes meet his again with the ineffable tenderness of the olden love? Would they fill with fond tears of pity as they beheld the sad scars and furrows ploughed in the eager face, tanned and withered by the blaze of many suns?

But hark! What voice is that beside him, croaking of faithlessness and a new love?

"The finest voice I ever heard. And so Queenie Chester is to marry Judge Colquit! Just such a husband as I thought she would choose. That girl's heart is as cold as a glacier, and she is as worldly as—well, as most women are, I fancy."

Victor Leslie heard, and his bronzed face grew white and haggard. What a mocking thing was this wrenching away the love of his life, after the delicious hopes of those suffering, interminable months?

He staggered back out of sight, and with uncertain steps found his way to the beach.

And so it was all over. His life stretched before him barren as the sands, as monstrous as the sad, wide sea, as useless and unsightly as its buried wrecks.

Hours went by, and still he sat there, while the cold sea-foam curled about his feet.

Presently he heard footsteps coming. He looked up with heedless, patient eyes, and saw his rival with Queenie on his arm.

They did not see the mute, watching man before them, but come on slowly; she proud, silent, and oh! so sweetly, dangerously beautiful; and he, her escort, portly, pompous and elegant.

The unhappy lover gazed till his sight ached, and his heart burned within him like a volcano.

They came so near that the girl's dainty perfumed garments almost swept his bronzed and furrowed cheek, and at that touch he sprang up, wild with love and pain.

Covered with dust and stain of travel, with his ragged beard and fierce, blazing eyes, he looked like a brigand in the ghostly glitter of the starlight.

"Hallo! thieves! murder!" shouted the judge, flinging Queenie from his arm, and recoiling a step.

And before a word of explanation could be uttered, he drew a deadly toy from his pocket and fired.

"It is Victor Leslie! Would you kill him?" exclaimed Queenie, throwing herself upon her lover's breast just as the ball shot from the gleaming muzzle of the pistol.

Eye to eye, lip to lip, in an embrace of blood, the re-united lovers sank upon the sand.

The deadly bullet had ploughed its cruel way across Queenie's delicate white neck, and spent its force in her lover's faithful breast.

But neither wound was fatal. The Judge's cowardly and random aim had just missed, though perilously near a mortal mark.

Victor did not heed the stinging pain of his wound, nor blood that oozed hot and red from his side, mingling with the travel-dust of his garments. Something in Queenie's sweet eyes before she closed them in a swoon, told him that she loved him yet. He had not found her only to lose her again forever. She was his—his very own, to cherish while life lasted.

"It is true, then, you love me still?" he asked, after the horrible suspense was over, and he knew that she would live.

"Ah! my love, how well I have loved you! and yet I believed you had forgotten me."

Judge Colquit was too heartily ashamed of his selfish fright on that eventful evening to urge his secondary claims, and he left Newport the same morning, much to the relief of the happy lovers, who were married a few weeks afterward; and Lydia Richmond blessed them both from the depths of her generous heart, and they never guessed why she had remained unwedded.

All About a Sandwich.

The time for getting to the Michigan Central depot at Chicago was so limited that no regularly prepared supper could be secured, and so it was necessary to take a sandwich at the Central depot. There has been great improvements made in the sandwiches furnished in Chicago in the last ten years. In 1870 it was customary to encase the sandwiches in pressed sole leather. The leather was prepared by a process only known to a Prussian, and the bread and ham were put in by hydraulic pressure, and the hole soldered up. About four years ago the Prussian who had the secret, said something unkind to a pitcher of a base-ball club, and the pitcher took up one of the sandwiches and pitched it curved at the Prussian's eye. His funeral was quite largely attended, considering that he was a man who was retiring, and who made few acquaintances. But the secret of making the soles and uppers of railroad sandwiches died with him. It was about this time that corrugated iron shutters were invented, and that material was at once utilized to make lids of sandwiches while the under jaw of the appetite destroying substance was made of common building paper, the whole varnished with neat's foot oil, and kiln dried in a lime kiln. Our object in eating one of the sandwiches was to transfer, if possible, the headache to the stomach, on the principle that the quack doctor cured a patient of paralysis by throwing him into a fit, claiming that he was not much on paralysis, but he was awful on fits. The entrance of the pieces of sandwich into the stomach—that is, the small pieces that we were able to blast off with the imperfect appliances at hand in the tool box of a wrecking car—was signaled by the worst upheaving that has been witnessed in this country since 1860. The stomach, liver, lungs, spleen and other insides got up an indignation meeting, with the stomach in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order the stomach said unaccustomed as it was to public speaking, it felt as though the occasion demanded a protest, and that in no uncertain tone, against the habit the boss had of slinging anything into the stomach that came in his way, without stopping to consider the effect on the internals. The chair remarked that it had heretofore had a good many pretty hard doses to take, notably, army bacon, and latter some black bread that the boss had shoved in while hunting out in Minnesota, in 1867, and again last year when a pan full of beans from Bill Wall's Wolf river boom boarding house was sent down without any introduction, the stomach said it had felt like throwing up the "sponge," and drawing out of the game, but it had thought better of it, and had gone on trying to digest things till now. But this last outrage, this Chicago sandwich, was too much. "See here," says the stomach, holding up a piece of the iron lid of the sandwich, so the liver could see it, "what kind of a junk shop does he take this place for?" The liver got the floor and suggested that the stomach was making a terrible fuss about a little thing, and told the stomach it had evidently forgotten the good things that had been sent down from above in times gone by. "You seem to forget," says the liver, becoming warmed up, "the banquets the boss never fails to attend, the nice dinners he sometimes gets at home, and the wild canvas-back duck he sends down when he goes to Lake Koshkonong, as well as the Lake House dinners that occasionally surprise us. I move that the stomach be reprimanded for kicking and trying to get up a muss, and that this meeting adjourn and we all go about our business." The stomach tried to get in a word edgewise, but it was no use, and the thing was about to break up in a row, when we went to sleep.

Morsels for Sunday Contemplation.

We rise in glory as we sink in pride.

Things past may be repented but not recalled.

The past is the sepulchre of our dead emotions.

Passions are as easily evaded as impossible to moderate.

He only employs his passions who can make no use of his reasons.

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds make deeds ill done.

Pain addeth best unto pleasure and teaches the luxury of health.

Opinion is, as it were, the queen of the world, but force is its tyrant.

We can hardly learn humility and tenderness enough except by suffering.

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones to go to others to talk about you.

Life is to short to nurse one's misery. Hurry across the lowlands, that you may linger longer on the mountain tops.

The prejudices of youth pass away with it; those of old age last only because there is no other age to be hoped for.

Our guides, we pretend, must be sinless; as those were not the best teachers who only yesterday got corrected from their mistakes.

If you have any curiosity to know how subtle the devil is you need not ask your neighbors. Just take a quiet survey of your own life and you will find out.

Love is circumspect humble and upright; not yielding to softness, or to levity, not attending to vain things; it is sober, chaste, steady, quiet and guarded in all the senses.

Observe the order in which providence sends your mercies. See how one is linked strangely to another, and is a door to let in many. Sometimes one mercy is introductive to a thousand.

An elevated purpose is a good and enobling thing, but we cannot begin at the top of it. We musto wrk up to it by the often difficult path of daily duty—of daily duty always carefully performed.

Speaking truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practice; it is less a matter of will than habit; and I doubt if any occasion can be trivial which permits the practice and formation of such a habit.

The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms; and the most fearless under menaces and frowns.

With a clear sky, a bright sun, gentle breeze, you can have friends in plenty; but let Fortune frown and the firmament be overcast, and then your friends will prove like the strings of a lute, of which you will tighten before you will find one that will bear the stretch and keep the pitch.

THE largest trees in the world are in California; the tallest in Australia. An official of the forest department in Victoria, Australia, measured not long since a fallen eucalyptus in Gipps land and found that it was four hundred and thirty-five feet long from the root to the highest point of the branches. But even this is exceeded by another eucalyptus still standing in the Dundenong district in Victoria which is estimated to be four hundred and fifty feet from the ground to the top.

When the Pilgrim fathers came out, Americans were distinguished by their short speeches and long graces, but there has been a revolution, and now we have long speeches and short graces.

It is shrewedly observed that saw dust pills would cure many diseases if the patient would make his own saw-dust.

Uncle William.

A year ago there was a quiet funeral on Wilkins street, and when it was over an old man called "Uncle William" was left without home or friends, and with no means to help himself. Strangers said that he would have to go to the poor-house; but when the trembling and half-blind old man wiped tears from his eyes, a neighbor said,—

"I will take him to my home and care for him a month anyhow."

"And then I will take him," added another.

"And then my roof shall shelter him," said a third.

So the old man found friends. One took him, and then another; and he was well used. They were far from being rich. Their tables were lean and their beds cold, and sometimes the little that Uncle William ate was missed by the hungry children; but no one ever spoke unkindly to him, or hinted that he was a burden.

One night last week, after the old man had sought his bed and the children were asleep, a husband and wife sat down to say to each other that work was scarce, the rent behind, and the fuel was nearly gone, and—

Here they looked at each other in a shy way, as if ashamed of their thoughts. The cold wind whistled around the cottage, as if hungering to nip little toes; and the wife shivered, and said—

"He is so old and feeble, let us wait a few days longer.

"I haven't a dollar left," mused the man, as he glanced at the cupboard.

"But he eats very little," protested the wife.

"We have only a small house."

"But he sits in the corner."

They looked at each other for a long time without speaking. A vision of the poor old man battling with a fierce winter gale came to either, and stood between them with hands crossed in supplication.

"He shall stay!" they whispered together, as they rose up and made ready for the night; and the gale banged at the doors, as if cheated of its prey.

Morning came with its meagre breakfast. There was not enough for four but it must do for seven; and the father forced a smile to his face, as he opened the old man's door and called—

"Come, Uncle William, you shall have the warmest place and the biggest dish."

There was no response, and when they bent over the old man they found that no man would ever again find him a burden.

"See!" said the wife, "he may have heard our whispers, for there is a tear on his cheek."

"But he knew the resolve of our heart, for he died with a smile on his face," added the husband.

"Oh! he's dead—poor old grandpa is dead!" cried the children. "How glad we are that God will let him have a big warm corner, and lots of everything to eat"

"If we could have done more for him!" sighed the wife, as the tears fell; and yet their charity was greater than his who had subscribed his thousands.

Styles for the Ladies.

GOSSIPING REPORTS OF FASHIONABLE FOIBLES FOR THE FAIR.

Polo caps to match cloth suits will be worn this winter.

Mulberries are the newest ornament for mourning bonnets.

All neck arrangements of lace and muslin are fashionable.

Bracelets are a necessity with the short and demi-long sleeves now worn.

Milliners say that bonnets this season are to be light in color, even for the street.

Derby and Jocky hats will be covered with plaids and checks in the fall to match costumes.

Satin dresses, with hand-painted fronts are to be the rage in the fashionable world this winter.

The fashionable coiffure is now low in the nape of the neck, but short women cling to the high hair dressing.

Gold threads are introduced into some of the prettiest laces, each figure being outlined with gold chain stitch.

Gold brocaded and plain gold ribbons and gold cord braids and laces appear among the new millinery goods.

Brocaded velvet will retain all its popularity as a rich trimming or portion of handsome street costumes and reception dresses.

New cloth wraps intended to cover the whole dress are made to look like a nun's dress, with cords and tassels tied loosely around the waist, a pointed hood or a pelerine, sometimes both, and clasps for the neck are in shape of shells.

Belts are very fashionable indeed and are becoming wider and wider. Some are quite plain, others are closely pleated or shirred. With morning dresses they are of leather or morocco, but with more dressy toilets of silk, satin, velvet or plush.

Silk circulars and long cloaks in dolman shape will continue fashionable. Some elegant novelties are shown in embossed matelasses and double-width brocades of velvet and silk, the same fabrics as shown in the single width for jackets and coats.

Once a black bonnet meant subdued mourning. Now it means nothing at all, and a black bonnet embroidered with jet and trimmed with feathers is preferred to any other by brides whose purses are slender, and is worn everywhere except to places at which full dress is necessary.

For the winter, light cloth or plain cashmere will be combined with plain velvet, more frequently, perhaps, than with striped velvet, which has been much abused. The latter will be reserved for corsages that are different from the skirt with which they are worn. Such corsages are rarely made of plain goods.

The new colors are such as to delight the refined taste. There are to be sure, the bright shades for all who desire them, but such tints as mulberry, deep claret, with a sort of smoky hue, all shades of heliotrope and olive dulled by a gray cast, dusky, yellowish browns and the dark rifle greens are most distinguished.

WORK.

I hold that a man had better be dead,
Than alive when his work is done.
—ALICE CARY.

Work is a divine balm for wounded hearts.
Work must be done and the result left to God.
—ADAH MENKEN.

The day of work is short, and the night of sleep is long.
And whether to pray or preach; or whether to sing a song.
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor, all labor, is noble and holy.
—FRANCES OSGOOD.

Through many a fall and many a bitter conflict, human nature wins its way to freedom and peace.—*Hedge.*

Our chief glory is not in never failing; but in rising every time we fall. —*Confucius.*

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Be at least as nearly equal to your opportunity as is the wayside flower that irradiates its homely little fence-corner, simply by its face and its fragrance.—*Rev. F. M. Hall.*

A good man and a wise man may at times be angry with the world; at times grieved for it; but sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.—*Southey.*

The devil never sleeps, neither is the flesh dead; therefore thou must not cease to prepare thyself for battle, for on thy right hand and on thy left, are enemies that never rest.—*Thomas a' Kempis,*

It shall go hard with a man, speaking of what he feels, preaching what he believes, but he shall make some converts to his mission whatever it be; sincerity and earnestness combined make up a power which never fails of its harvest.

Measure not the work
Until the day's out, and the labor done;
Then bring your gauges; If the day's work's scant,
Why, call it scant; affect no compromise;
And, in that we have nobly striven at least,
Deal with us nobly, women though we be,
And honor us with truth if not with praise.
—MRS. BROWNING.

Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the hightest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.—*Sydney Smith.*

Do that which is assigned you and you cannot hope too much or dare too much. There is at this moment for you an utterance brave and grand as that of the colossal chisel of Phidias, or trowel of the Egyptians, or the pen of Moses or Dante, but different from all these.—*Emerson.*

I might say, in a world full of lips that lack bread,
And of souls that lack light, there are mouths to be fed,
There are wounds to be healed, there is work to be done,
And life can withhold love and duty from none.

The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul. There is a satirical poem, in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and fitting his bait to the taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said, gave him no trouble, as he bit the naked hook.

But go to! thy love
Shall chant itself, its own beatitudes,
After its own life-working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee; shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong.

To be thoroughly in earnest—intensely in earnest in all my thoughts and in all my actions, whether in my profession or out of it, became my one single idea, and I honestly believe herein lies the secret of my success in life. I do not believe that any great success in my art can be achieved without it.—*Charlotte Cushman.*

Work man, work woman, since there's work to do
In this beleaguered earth, for head and heart,
And thought can never do the work of love:
But work for ends, I mean for uses, not
For such sleek fringes (do you call them ends?
Still less God's glory) as we sew ourselves
Upon the velvet of these baldaquins
Held 'twixt us and the sun.

Work gives balances and regularity to all the movements of the soul. It drives all diseased fancies out of the mind. The condition, however, is that it shall be really work, not the show of it; that we shall put ourselves wholly into it for the time; that we shall not work mechanically nor reluctantly, but with our thoughts present, our heart in it, as well as our hands.—*J. F. Clarke,*

Get leave to work
In this world—'tis the best you get at all;
For God in cursing, gives us better gifts
Than men in benediction. God says "Sweat
For foreheads," men say "crowns;" and so
we are crowned—
Ay, gashed by some tormenting circle of steel
Which snaps with a secret spring, Get work;
get work;
Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get.

It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must what ever he is, but quietly and steadily, and the natural and unforced results of such work will be always the thing that God meant him to do, and will be his best. No agonies, nor heart-rendings, will enable him to do any better! If he be a great man, they will be great things; if a small man, small things; but, always, if thus peacefully done, good and right; always, if restlessly and ambitiously done, false, hollow, and despicable.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

Sanitary and Economic.

TO WHITEWASH.—Wash with a whitewash-brush and water to remove the dirt; next prepare a wash of whitening, having the necessary quantity of size, and a little blue, such as washerwomen use. Stir up all together, and lay on evenly with a brush, keeping your work up close to prevent blotching. Lime is used for out-door work, and should have some alum mixed with the water in the proportion of a pound of alumn to twelve gallons of water. The alum should be dissolved in warm water before mixing. Plasterers use the grounds of beer in common washes.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—Any determination of blood to the head easily ruptures the network of delicate blood-vessels spread over the internal surface of the nostrils, covered only with a thin tegument. Great heat, violent exertion, a blow, and postures of the body which send the blood to the head, are all likely to occasion bleeding from the nose. It sometimes comes on without any previous warning, but at other times its coming will be preceded by pains in the head, accompanied by heaviness, flushings of the face, itching in the nostrils, together with costiveness or shivering. It should not be suddenly stopped in persons who are healthy and strong; but where weakness exists, and the discharge of blood is at all large, it will be as well to get into cool air, in a somewhat erect position, with the head reclining a little back, to drink freely of cold water, and apply ice as nearly as possible in contact with the bleeding surface.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Dissolve in a pint of soft water an ounce of oxalic acid (which, being poisonous, should be well taken care of and kept in a bottle labeled "Poison.") Always shake it well before using it. Rub it on the brass with a flannel, and then take another piece to polish it. Use this solution twice a week, and next day have ready some pulverized rottenstone, sifted through a muslin bag and mixed with oil of turpentine, so as to be liquid. Rub this on with a leather, let it rest ten minutes, and then wipe it off with a cloth. Brass cleaned in this manner looks particularly well. In using the oxalic acid great care must be taken that none of the liquid gets into the eyes when used for rubbing. Should this by any accident happen, immediately get a bowl full to the brim of cold water, and hold the eyes open in it till the pain abates; or, better still, use an eye-glass, such as is sold for bathing weak eyes in. Repeat at intervals during the day. To remove the stain of oxalic acid from a dress, rub the spot with a sponge dipped in hartshorn diluted with a little water. This will cause it almost immediately to disappear.

COMMON CEMENT.—Mix together half a pint of vinegar and half a pint of milk. When they have formed a curd, take the whey only, and mix with it the whites of five eggs, beating the whole thoroughly; then sift in gradually sufficient quick-lime to convert the whole into a thick paste. This will be found useful for broken china, glass, etc. Rub both the broken edges, and then cover the crack with it, allowing it a fortnight to dry.

FEATHER WORK.—Ladies who live in the country and raise poultry would find it a source of amusement if they would save the feathers of hens, roosters, pea-fowls, &c., and form them into feather dusters or flowers for winter bouquets. For the latter begin by making a card-box with many divisions, then with sharp scissors trim away all superfluous parts and shape the feathers into an ova-leaf, leaving only a short stem. Prepare a good many in this way, carefully cutting away a part of the mind-rib to make it flexible. Have some fine wire cut into short pieces, and some strands of silk floss, and, taking a piece of wire, attach firmly to one end several stiff fibres or a few bits of down; next take one of the leaves and bending it gently outward, fix it close to the tuft by winding the silk tightly around the wire; repeat until you have six or eight leaves around the stem with green or brown floss. Short goose feathers make lovely white roses by arranging several rows of petals and using yellow centers, while rich green leaves are made from the beautiful tail feathers of the rooster and the wing of the common duck. The breasts of the peafowls give us exquisite blue flowers, and the different shades of gray and wood color found in the plumage of the common hen will surprise those who have not made a study of the art of flower-making. For those who can see no beauty in quiet shades there are the family dyes, which will color feathers prettily by first wetting in hot water, then dipping into a solution of red or blue with the addition of a bit of alum to set the color. The plumage of birds of all kinds (and of the wild duck in particular) will vary the collection and form objects of admiration and study for all.

GROWTH OF THE NAILS.—The growth of the nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slows in the age; goes on faster in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in 132 days in winter requires only 116 in summer. The increase of the nails of the right hand is more rapid than those of the left; moreover, it differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponds with the length of the finger, consequently it is the fastest in the middle finger, nearly equal in the two on either side of this, slower in the little finger, and slowest in the thumb. The growth of all the nails on the left hand requires eighty-two days more than those of the right.

Gems Refused by Publishers.

Sweet music—Snoring.

When a locomotive engineer runs over his accounts, neither the coroner or cow catcher are called into requisition.

The man who gets the maddest at a newspaper squib is usually the fellow who borrows the paper he reads it out of.

A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor. "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly."

UNHAPPY WITHOUT HER.

The perfumed flowers were filling,
The gentle, drowsy air,
With sweet little cupids dancing,
But Sissy wasn't there.

HE FINDS HER.

From the daughter of Isreal, Oh, why should I fly,
To seek some where else a more orthodox kiss,
No; perish the customs, or rules that would try,
Such huggin' and kissin' by standards like this.

WHAT BECAME OF HIM.

We carried him home at the dead of night,
To his home in the second story,
Then placing a boot jack under his head,
We left him alone in his glory.

AS HE WAS LEFT.

His feet went sliding outward.
And he sat in the chair kerchunk,
And this is his last amendment,
To that grand Centennial drunk.

The tramp is always cowardly, and nothing pleases him better than to strike a bed when it's down.

ISABELLA.

A girl who was named Isabella.
Gave way to a passion most deadly,
And she lived in the valley Wyoming.
But her lover took wing,
And he married another instantly
Was'nt that a most terrible thing?

The Cymric bard sang a short pastorial, in his own happy style, thus addressing his friend Muldoon:

It is the witching hour, Muldoon,
When owls and lovers greet the moon,
The jovial bull toad croaks his verse,
And other toads the notes rehearse,
The festive cat on frolic bent,
Sits wondering whence that brick was sent,
Then screaming her adieu,
She wildly shrieks her midnight mew.

Johnny L. then stepped nimbly to the fore and sweetly sang:

O, honey moon that shines so high,
Up in the matrimonial sky,
O, honey moon now waxed and spent,
Pass that decanter—let her went.

RURAL SCENES.

Gently the kine are lowing,
Soft waves the golden grain;
Quickly a man is making
Tracks for the coming train.
Silently falls the dew drops
In the solemn evening;
Ready a girl is getting
To take a buggy ride.
Soon will the maiden's lover
His arms around her slide,
While to his manly bosom
Her head will gently glide.
Savagely bites the musquito;
Merrily bumbles the bee;
But all that the maiden sayeth
Is—once in a while—"Te-he!"

A wife who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated, became incensed at his indifference and exclaimed, "Oh, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes." To which the hardened wretch hiccoughed "'Tai-taint no use, old woman, to bobore for water here."

THE heat in the sun is variously estimated at from 1469 to 9,000,000 degrees. We shouldn't like to live in the sun. We'd be eternally bored with the question, "Is it hot enough for you?"

Altitude of Church Towers.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the towers of Cologne Cathedral are now the highest in the world, the height they have attained being five feet higher than the tower of St. Nicholas church in Hamburg, which has hitherto been the highest edifice. Ultimately they will be 51 feet 10 inches higher. The following are given as the heights of the chief lofty buildings in the world: Towers of Cologne Cathedral, 524 feet 11 inches from the pavement of the cloisters, or 515 feet 1 inch from the floor of the church: towers of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, 473 feet 1 inch; cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, 469 feet 2 inches; Cathedral spire at Strasburg, 465 feet 11 inches; Pyramid of Cheops, 449 5 inches; tower of St. Stephen's, Vienna, 443 feet 10 inches; tower of St. Martin's, Landshut, 434 feet 8 inches; Cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 feet 1 inch; Cathedral of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 inches; Cathedral of Florence, 390 feet 5 inches; St. Paul's, London, 365 feet 1 inch; ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 360 feet 3 inches; Cathedral tower of Madgeburg, 339 feet 11 inches; tower of the new Votive church at Vienna, 314 feet 11 inches; tower of the Rathhaus at Berlin, 288 feet 8 inches: Trinity church, New York, 284 feet, and the towers of Notre Dame, of Paris, 232 feet 11 inches.

Paragraphic Oddities.

Don't run in debt.

Don't buy what you don't want.

The great American dessert—Pie.

Don't spend all your salary, whatever it is.

Forced politeness—Bowing to necessity.

'Tis very easy to re-cover an old umbrella.

A dime novel is of course in-ten-cent sation.

To live long it is necessary to live slowly.—*Cicero.*

How to make a slow horse fast—Don't feed him.

Give neither counsel nor salt until you are asked for it.

Sweating for one's daily bread is a pore way of getting it.

Advancing or resisting, we still go on—by and by to go off.

We hand folks over to God's mercy, but show none ourselves.

The man who "threw up his hand" must have been very sick.

There are calumnies against which even innocence loses courage.

Lies go by telegraph; the truth comes in by mail—three hours late.

Motherly wisdom—Stick to your flannels until they stick to you.

Don't scold children or servants if you want to get any good out of them.

The baker's trade would die out, if people wouldn't buy what they don't knead.

"That puts a different face on it," as the boy said when his ball struck the clock.

They were twins. Their parents christened one Kate and the other Duple-Kate.

The undertaker is eager to let a man down just as soon as the doctor gives him up.

The good man says: "All things are for the best," and mentally adds "I am the best.

What is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a darter.

A Boston artist painted an orange peel on the sidewalk so naturally that six fat men slipped down on it.

A fifty dollar painted fan raised no more wind than a five cent palm-leaf. But one has to raise the wind to buy it.

It is soul inspiring to hear the fervid preacher of that class who beautifully speak of the "rellum of loave."

He said he was the leading stockholder in a city railroad company. And it was literally true, for he holds mules while changing cars.

Why ought tailors to be good (matrimonial) matchmakers? Because they are so much in the habit of pressing other people's suits, and of coating them, too.

It is said that the Parisians have introduced square umbrellas; but they're just as bad as the other kind—are never there when it rains, because they are 'round the corner at the borrower's.

A Detroit man was astonished the other day to find that the telephone could talk French. He said he thought it was an American invention.

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at 80 years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between 70 and 80, commenced the study of Latin.

Bocaccio was 35 years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the science in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between 50 and 60 years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovoico Mondoldesco, at the great age of 115 years, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past 50.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his 50th year.

Dryden, in his 68th year, commenced the translation "Æneid," his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced new study, either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age could be cited. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Grandpa—"Now Tommy, can you tell me where port comes from?" Tommy—"No, sir; but I know where it goes to." The question is not pressed.

A poet asks: "When I am dead and lowly laid, . . . And clods fall heavy from the spade, who'll think of me?" Don't worry, tailors and shoemakers have retentive memories, and you'll not be forgotten.

The Mexicans salute their new-born infants in this manner: "Child, thou art come into the world to suffer, endure, and hold thy peace," and the child generally replies, in infantile lingo, "Hold your jaw and gimme suthin' to eat."

"Dentist, are you ever going to get that tooth out?" The dentist laid aside his broken instruments, wiped his heated brow, and gallantly replied, "My dear madam, it is impossible for anything bad to come out of your mouth."

During a recent fog in London, a man at one of the hotels got up to look at the weather, but instead of going to the window, he thrust his head through the glass door of a cupboard. "Great heavens, landlord!" he exclaimed: "it is as dark as Egypt, and smells horribly of cheese."

A German who could not express himself in English very well, in speaking of two pigs, the smaller being the older, said: "De little pig is de biggest, and de biggest pig is de littlest." His wife standing by, and feeling that her husband had not properly expressed what he wanted to say, said: "Don't say English guda. He means, de youngest pig is de oldest, and de oldest pig is de youngest."

When a man attains the age of ninety he may be termed XO-dingly old

AT the sale of toorchids belonging Lord Londesborough, a plant of Cattleya labiata (with twenty-five bulbs) sold for $380; four plants of C. exoniensis brought $315, $270, $220 and $1.0, and a large number of others ranged from $115 down to $25.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 18 0.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

Ten Cents a Month till End of Year.

The PRESS entered its twenty-eighth(28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

The Election.

As usual, the election passed off quietly at this precinct. Every body seemed to enjoy the occasion, the day being one of the mild, yet bracing Indian Summer days.

Among the large number of persons present, general good order prevailed, and ample arrangements had been made to prevent crowding at the polls.

At this writing, full returns have not been received, and we issue the *Press* a day later than usual, to enable us to give our readers as much of the election news as possible this week.

The election being over, there will be a lull in politics, and we will have more space to devote to the news department of the PRESS, and we invite correspondents from this and adjoining counties to favor us with all the *local news* of interest at their command.

We will spare no pains to make this paper a welcome visitor to the family circle.

A number of our old patrons have recently used their influence in procuring new subscribers. We hope others will do likewise.

The Result.

The result in North Carolina undoubtedly elects the Democratic candidates by a reduced majority over that of 1876.

The returns are a little singular, but enough is known to indicate that the State maintains its Democracy.

The congressional delegation from North Carolina in the 47th Congress will stand, Latham, Shackelford, Cox, Scales, Dowd, Armfield and Vance, Democrats, and Hubbs, Republican.

Jas. A. Garfield is elected President of the United States, having received, as far as heard from, 212 electoral votes, as follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon—212.

CONGRESS.

So far as known the Democrats still control the organization of the next House, and will have a fair working majority in that body.

As far as heard from the Democrats have lost one Congressman in Virginia, one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Massachusetts, and have gained one in California, Nevada, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Michigan and New York.

We lose Senators Eaton, Kernan, McDonald, Randolph and Thurman, and gain one from Nevada, one from California and one from Mississippi. This leaves a Democratic majority of 3 in the Senate, not counting Mahone and David Davis. Thus the legislative department of the government continues under Democratic control.

—The Thomasville mass meeting, on Friday last, was a pleasant affair and numerously attended. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated, but could not be occupied on account of the rain, and the exercises were conducted in the Academy Chapel. Hons. Robbins and Scales delivered able addresses. The Salem Amateur Band furnished the music.

—Garfield denies being the author of the Chinese letter, printed last week.

Election Returns.

NEW YORK.

The Republicans have carried this State by twenty-five thousand.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican majority about 30,000.

OHIO.

Republican by 46,000.

INDIANA.

8,000 for Republicans.

MISSOURI.

For Garfield. Legislature Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Garfield's majority 49,000. Republicans carry every Congressional District except one, and that in doubt.

MINNESOTA.

Republican Legislature, and of course for Garfield.

MICHIGAN.

Republican, with the 8th Congressional District probably Democratic.

KANSAS.

Garfield carries the State by 5,000.

IOWA.

Republican. Governor by 1,700 majority, and of course for Garfield.

CONNECTICUT.

Garfield 2,876 plurality.

DELAWARE.

Democratic gains. Legislature Democratic. For Hancock.

CALIFORNIA.

Uncertain. Both parties claim it. Rosecrantz, Dem., elected to Congress.

NEW JERSEY.

Democratic Electors carry the State by a small majority.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—The Returns from all the principle cities and over 100 country precincts covering about one-third of the State, show that the regular Democratic electoral ticket has swept everything and if the rest of the State shows up as well as that heard from, the majority of that ticket, over the combined Readjusters and Republican tickets will be at least ten thousand.

The Congressional election is mixed. Two Republicans and three Readjusters are probably elected and the balance (5) Democrats,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democratic majority 34,000. Four Democratic Congressmen elected and some in doubt.

GEORGIA.

Vote light. Democratic by a reduced majority, on account of small vote.

FLORIDA.

Votes for Hancock, and elects a Democratic Governor, Legislature and members of Congress.

TENNESSEE.

Hancock's majority in the State will be smaller than that of Tilden in 1876. Legislature in doubt, although the Republicans claim it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1880.

M. W. NORFLEET, Winston, N. C.:

Garfield and Arthur elected by an overwhelming majority. New Jersey, Oregon and Nevada claimed by Democrats. All other Northern States Republican. New York Republican by twenty-five thousand at least. Large Republican gains everywhere. House and Senate close and in danger. Am afraid of Republican majorities in both.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Managing editor of *Post*.

VOTE OF FORSYTH COUNTY.

PRESIDENT.

1876.

Tilden, dem., 1,496. Hayes, rep., 1,529.

1880.

Hancock, d., 0,000. Garfield, r., 0,000.

GOVERNOR.

1876.

Vance, dem., 1,454. Settle, rep., 1,540.

1880.

Jarvis, d., 1,349 Buxton, r., 1,592.

CONGRESS.

1878.

Armfield, dem., 806. Brower, rep., 627.

1880.

Armfield, d., 1,378. Furches, r., 1,398.

N. C. SENATE.

1878.

Lash, dem., 1,100. Everett, rep., 1,402.

1880.

Glenn, dem., 1,524. Joyce, rep., 1,525.

N. C. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1878.

Valentine, d., 1,181. Lowry, r., 1,384.

1880.

Linville d., 1,508. Lineback, r., 1,517.

SHERIFF.

1878.

Hill, d., 1,445. Fogle, r., 1,453.

1880.

Hill, d., 1,595. Fogle, r., 1,720.

REGISTER.

1878.

Mast, d., 1,425. White, r., 1,372.

1880.

Mast, d., 1,710. Masten, r., 1,614,

TREASURER.

1878.

Ogburn, d., 1,373. Mock, r., 1,420.

1880.

Ogburn, d., 1,669. Mock, r., 1,639.

CORONER.

1878.

Holder, d., 1,306. Grabbs, r., 1,388.

1880.

Lehman, d., 1,476. Grabbs, r., 1,519.

SURVEYOR.

1878.

Morris, d., 1,313. Jones, r., 1,402.

1880.

Morris, d., 1,524. Jones, r., 1,506.

W. B. Glenn, Senator elect from Forsyth and Stokes. 177 majority.

JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Gilmer, d., Bennett, d.,
McLean, r., Headen, r.,

The above is the vote of Forsyth with the exception of two precincts, which have not been officially heard from up to Thursday noon. They will not change the result however. Will give a tabular statement next week.

Guilford County.

The following election returns from Guilford county, we copy from the *Patriot*, four townships to hear from which may change the result:

Hancock's majority 102.

Gov. Jarvis' majority 66.

Col Keogh, Republican, carried the the county by about 60 majority. Winston received 100 votes.

Judge Gilmer's majority 240.

Bennett's majority 206.

William U. Steiner elected Register by 91 majority.

Ragsdale. Democrat, and Pritchard, Republican, elected to the House.

Col J. N. Staples and Dr. B. F. Mebane elected State Senators.

The New Garden Fair.

The Annual Fair at New Garden yesterday, was a grand and glorious success. We arrived on the grounds about half past ten o'clock, and found a large number of the best people of old Guilford—ladies and gentlemen, from town and from the country present, all wearing pleasant faces.

The day was fair, and the bright beams of an autumnal sun sparkling on the red, yellow and purple foliage that covers the groves that surround the grounds, presented truly a pleasing appearance.

A very large number of ladies from Greensboro were present; transcending in loveliness, the variegated fields and forests. The law class of Judge Dick & Dilliard was there, and many other young gentlemen from the city. Upon the whole it was one of the best dressed, best looking, and most intelligent concourse of people that ever met in Old Guilford.

Upon entering the grounds we first examined the exhibits of stock, poultry, &c. Here we saw some very fine 2 year old mules and some very fine cattle among which, was a very large bull which took the Gold Medal premium at the State Fair in 1874. This beautiful animal was entered by Geo. Cooper of Friendship.

The cattle, chickens, ducks and geese were all very fine.

We then entered the Hall and there saw a great profusion of Agricultural products, ladies handiwork, &c. There were nineteen different lots of butter all of which were very superior.

Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c., were on exhibition in great abundance.

Bouquets, and grasses of rarest beauty, covered the entire Hall, except that portion that was covered with fine laces, needle work, &c.

One exhibit, which certainly deserves special notice, was a Quilt which was very handsomely made by little Miss Bessie Meador, who is not quite six years old. All the quilts and work of this kind was very nice and reflected great credit on the ladies of Guilford.

The exhibition of Fruit was perfectly splendid. And then there were beets, turnips and potatoes which were incredibly large.

We then walked out and looked through the agricultural implement department, and there saw some very fine plows, corn shellers, &c.

When we had spent several hours looking through the multitudinous exhibits, the time for the Hon. Judge Dick to address the audience, arrived.

At one o'clock, the crowd was invited out to the stand in the grove. After a short and appropriate introduction by Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Judge Dick arose and in his inimitable pathetic, and truly eloquent style, delivered a magnificent address on agriculture. He congratulated the people on the prosperity of the country, and the profound peace that now reigned throughout our glorious country. He spoke of the fearful consequences of intemperance, and urged the young men with earnestness which was truly eloquent, to take warning. He spoke of the importance of labor being elevated to its proper dignity and said self-culture was the proper way to raise labor to that lofty place of respectability and intelligence that it is entitled to occupy.

The Fair as we said in the outset was a complete success. Everybody went away entirely satisfied, and the President and dirictors of the Fair and the people of Western Guilford should be proud of its success.—*Patriot.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

A PROCLAMATION.

At no period in their history, since the United States became a nation, has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of government and society which will perpetuate it. For all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all Good. I therefore, recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people meet in their respective places of worship, and make their acknowledgements to Almighty God for His bounties and protection, and to offer to Him their prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of November, 1880, and of the year of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifth.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS, Sec. of State.

—The Leghorns and the French fowls, like the Black Spanish, are commonly called non-sitters, from the fact that, as a general rule, they are not much inclined to be broody, or do not often show a desire to sit, as do the Cochins, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, etc. The first-mentioned varieties will occasionally go to the nest, after laying out a litter or two of eggs, but they do not indulge in this much, and are very easily "broken up," when they are found to be broody. The Houdans are indifferent mothers, but very good layers. The fact that these, as the Leghorns, occasionally show disposition to sit, it is no indication of impurity in the stock. All kinds of domesticated hens will now and then incline to incubate, whether they belong to the class denominated sitters or non-sitters.

North Carolina Crops.

We clip the following letter from *Bradstreet's* New York Journal of Trade.

The portion of North Carolina lying east of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad embraces some of the most fertile territory in the State, and covers an area of about 12,000 square miles of land, and several hundred miles of navigable waters. Garden farming, a comparatively new enterprise, is rapidly developing in this section of the State, as noted in your recent comments on "The Double Crop System in North Carolina." Large crops of rice are raised here. An improved rice mill has just been erected, and another is projected, which will make Newbern one of the milling centres for the rice crop of North Carolina, and, with our large quantity of cheap lands adapted to rice culture, other mills are sure to be erected during the next few years. Farmers are now gathering their crops of rice, which will turn out, in some instances, from two to three thousand bushels each.

The cotton-picking season has fairly set in, and pickers are consequently happy. It will cost the cotton planters of the South $40,000,000 to pick this year's crop, of which about $25,000,000 will be paid to the colored laborers for work done chiefly after the Northern farm laborer has ceased work on account of cold weather. The major portion of this amount will be earned by women and children.

The statement that $40,000,000 will be paid to those who pick the cotton crop this year may seem out of proportion, but is easily substantiated. One half a cent per pound is paid for all seed cotton picked. It requires 1,400 pounds of seed cotton to make a 450 pound bale, for picking which is therefore paid $7. For 5,700,000 bales, the cost of picking would thus amount to nearly $40,000,000. This fact alone will prevent any considerable exodus of negroes from the South, and will insure plenty of labor. It is also a valuable item for immigration to consider, as it gives women and children good employment in the fall. Other crops in this portion of the State are in fine condition. Cotton will not turn out as large as expected in July, but will be a fair crop. Rice and cotton are fine.

A Blind Inventor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24.—One of the most remarkble men in this country whom I know anything about is the blind president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., from whom the companies takes its name. He was here this week to see the secretary of the navy. He is absolutely blind, and yet he invents and conconstructs torpedo boats and small steam vessels for governments in all parts of the world. His steam launches glide through the water at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He has a number on hand which he wants to sell to the government. He builds a launch in which steam can be got up in six minutes, which can be carried on board a ship as an ordinary ship's boat, which will contain coal and water enough to run 300 miles. Moreover, he claims that his new boats will not sink, and that they will therefore serve as liteboats. Steam lifeboats!—how many drowned men and women might now be living if such things really existed on the great ocean passenger boats. Mr. Herreshoff can tell as much about an ordinary sized steam launch—lines, methods of construction, etc., by feeling, as others can by seeing, and he goes on inventing and building just as if his eyes were not closed forever. But he is a tall, big brained man, who couldn't help inventing and working if he tried. Such a man would have to suffer the loss of more than one of his senses before his mental efficiency would be impared. When he wanted to build some steam launches for the government he came down here to the navy yard, and felt of the government launches to discover their shape and how they were made. Then he went to Bristol and made launches suitable for the government's use. It is very likely that the government will buy several of them from him.

Population and Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The census bureau proposes, if possible, to finish up the statistics of population for the whole country by the time of the meeting of Congress. One great advantage of this will be the opportunity afforded for the new appointment of members of the House of Representatives to be made this winter and, in that event the election for members by districts under the new apportionment can take place in all the States in November, 1882. If the statistics of population are not complete in time for the present Congress to prescribe the ratio of representation, many of the States would have to elect at large for the whole State any additional representatives to which they may be entitled. If any of the States, as is, of course, to be expected, should suffer a diminution in the number of their representatives, it would be somewhat awkward to regulate the election of 1882 in the absence of a meeting of the Legislature, unless Congress should authorize them to hold their present number of members. After Congress fixes the ratio of representation the State Legislatures have to make the appointment of districts for their respective States. As the next Congress will not, under ordinary circumstances, meet until December 11, 1882, if the ratio of representation is left to it to fix, it would necessarily postpone the election by districts of many of the additional representatives until 1884, as various State Legislatures would not be in session during the period elapsing between the action of Congress and the November election of 1882. While as stated, the bureau will make every effort to have the returns complete for the action of this Congress, it is not certain that it can be accomplished. There is a great deal of delay in receiving the perfected reports of the enumerators and in receiving various items of information necessary to secure, as far as may be, a correct enumeration.

Saturn's Rings---Appearance of the Planet and its Satellites.

We had a view of Saturn a few evenings since through the fine telescope in Mr. Seagrave's private observatory, that will long be remembered for its exceeding beauty. The night is rarely favorable for star-gazing, the definition perfect and the atmosphere serene. The picture is one of surpassing loveliness, the most superb telescopic scene in the heavens. The orb is resplendent in coloring, bluish at the poles, pale yellow elsewhere, crossed by the creamy central belts, and flecked with spots that suggest light sudding clouds. There is no appearance of a flattened disc, but the round outlines of a sphere, seeming about the size of the full moon, stand out in bold relief against the azure blackness of the sky. Around this softly glowing centre extend the wondrous rings, opening wide their encircling arms and cradling the planet in their protecting embrace. Every detail of the complex ring system is sharply defined and vividly painted on the celestial canvas. The outer and inner rings, the dusky ring, the space between the outer and inner ring and even the division in the outer rings are plainly visible, while six of the eight moons dot the dark sky with points of golden glow. The six moons we see—one of them is larger than Mercury—circle around their primary with an extreme span of four million miles. The beautiful rings lie within the path of the nearest moon and span a space of about one hundred and seventy-six thousand miles. The narrow, dark space between the inner and outer rings is seventeen miles broad and the dusky or third ring extend nine thousand miles within the inner or second ring.

—Why is the money you are in the habit of giving to the poor like a newly born babe? Because it is precious little.

—British gold continues to pour into the country. One steamer last week brought a million dollars.

—Cotton planters in Northern Texas are employing Chinese laborers to gather their cotton crop.

—The receipts of the Indiana state fair were about $20,000.

Gen. Grant's Arabian Horses.

The Sultan of Turkey presented Gen. Grant with two beautiful Arabian horses which now grace the soil of America, where Kendall's Spavin Cure is found in almost every store to relieve the aches and pains which every animal is affected with. It is a sure cure for every kind of blemish of lameness to which beast or man is subject to. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

——The King's Mountain Centennial Associrtion held a meeting at Gastonia, Saturday, for the purpose of settling up the business connected with the recent celebration. Members of all the leading committees were presene, and it appeared from their reports that the association is on a firm financial basis, having some funds left over after defraying all the expenses of the celebration. It was determined to build an iron railing around the monument, and construct a dwelling-house on the mountain near by for the keeper of the monument, who is to be selected hereafter.

—Geo. H. Elridge, connected with the Census Bureau, has been in and about the city for a week past collecting information concerning the mineral resources of this section of the State, the production of mines and other facts in connection with the development of mining. ——The largest horse owner in this city was asked if the epizooty had appeared to any appreciable extent among the stock in Charlotte, and replied that almost all the horses in town had it.

——Day before yesterday in the Federal Court at Statesville, Sylvester Lomax, late mail carrier on the route from Wilkesboro to Jefferson, was convicted of robbing the United States mail, and was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Albany, New York, Penitentiary. ——The reduction works are going ahead reducing all the ore that can be gotten hold of.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—Rev. Ira. T. Wyche, a member of the North Carolina Conference, died at his home in La Grange, N. C., last Saturday night, quite suddenly. He had been a member of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about forty-two years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Samuel L. Perry, colored, who at one time resided in North Carolina, and who is reported to have taken a prominent part in the exodus of colored people from this State to Indiana, was arrested in this city on Monday upon a warrant issued in compliance with a requisition from the Governor of North Carolina, on the charge of having forged a school certificate in Lenoir county some time in December, 1878. He was taken before Chief Justice Carter for examination, but at the request of his counsel a hearing was postponed until Wednesday. The accused was held in $1,000 bail.

—Bishop Daniel S. Doggett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, after a protracted illness. He was one of the most popular as well as one of the ablest divines in the Methodist church.

—There are 80,000,000 people who speak the English language, and out of this number 79,000,000 punctuate their remarks when they stub their toes.

—Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, D. D. L. L. D., recently of Columbia, S. C., died in Baltimore on the 22d ult., at the Union Protestant Infirmatory, of an affection of the bladder. Dr. Plumer, was one of the most distinguished clergymen in the Presbyterian Church.

—Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, is quite ill at the Clarenden Hotel, in New York. It is thought that her voyage across the Atlantic was too great an undertaking for her.

—The reason men succeed who "mind their own business," is because there is so little competion.

—One man can kill another, but it takes twelve men to make a murder of it.

—The census is expected to show 7,000,000 farmers in the country.

—Canadian farmers have gone into sugar beets all over.

STATE ITEMS.

—North Carolina has sixty-four cotton mills, two new ones having been added within a year, making a total for the State of 118,758 spindles.

—The North Carolina spoke and handle factory is now filling orders for handles and spokes to be shipped to Europe and South America. The reputation of North Carolina hickory stands number one abroad as well as in this country.—*Patriot.*

—J. R. McMurdo, for a long time general ticket agent for the Richmond & Danville Railroad, with headquarters at Richmond, is now General Passenger and Freight agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad, with headquarters at Salisbury.

—We learn that five persons have already died from the late accident on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and that other persons who were on the ill-fated excursion train are still in a critical condition. The accident was caused by engineer Price, of the freight train, who left the station nearest the point where the collision occurred, fifteen minutes ahead of time. It is said to be the third accident caused by engineer Price within the past two weeks. (Latest account says six have died and others are not expected to live.—*Star.*)

—The funds to pay the interest falling due November first, amounting to $29,750, on the first mortgage bonds, issued by the State for the purchase of the Western North Carolina Railroad in 1875, has been paid by the parties interested in the construction of that road, and the State Treasurer will promptly pay the November coupons as they may be presented at the Treasury. Since the sale of the road the State has saved to November first, on interest account alone, $34,708.33. The annual saving on this interest account will be $59,500, and, by the time the bonds fall due, which will be May 1, 1890, the State will have saved $599,958.33. This is certainly quite an item to the people.—*Visitor.*

—If your horse has a spavin use Kendall's Spavin Cure. See the Advertisement.

—Kendalls Spavin Cure is used from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Read the Advertisement.

The People's Press FOR 1880.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR,	$1 50
SIX MONTHS,	75
THREE MONTHS,	50
TEN COPIES FOR	12 50

THE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning,

and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the PRESS

A First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department

will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department

will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News

will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer

will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets

will be given carefully corrected every week.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For Internal and External Use,

Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, & Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, by Everybod everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will literally save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

E. O. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

Hinshaw Brothers,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20 Cases of Prints,	20 Pieces Oil Cloth,		Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,		2,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,		500 lbs. Upper Leather.
	25 Cheese,		Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws,
2 " of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,		Hames, Traces and Collars,
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,		2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,		
3 " Ticking,	20 Grosses Snuff,		
2 " Drilling,	Tinware of every description		20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines		1,000 Bags Salt,
20 " Sheeting,	15 Cases Hats,		500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200 " Shoes and Boots,		
	10 Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware,		40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100 Kegs Cut Nails,		30 " Brooms,
	10 " Horse & Mule Shoes,		30 Coils Rope,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.		200 Oak Kegs,
	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,		5 Barrels Coal Oil,
150 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks			2 " Linseed Oil,
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 dozen Axes,		2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton		150 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
			50 Grindstones & fixtures.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Complete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
E. F. WALL, of Surry,
} Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

t. 28, 1880. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C

REMOVED TO THE BELO BUILDING.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest Styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday Presents, consisting of Toilet Sets, Vases, Card Stands, &c.

☞ Those at a distance will be repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

April 1880 *J. BLICKENDERFER*

THE BEST FERTILIZERS ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

—AND—

The Unanimous Testimony of Prominent Farmers

SHOWS THAT

The Pacific Co's Wheat Fertilizer

IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

The testimony is that it increases the yield 50 to 75 per cent.

FOR SALE BY

REED BRO'S., Agents,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C.,

Who will supply copies of testimonials from well known farmers in North Carolina and Virginia.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS;

1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,

Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

☞ Persons who wish to pay their subscription in wood, will please bring it along as soon as possible, while the weather is favorable and the roads good.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—The Winston Light Infantry Fair on the 16th, promises to be a success.

—The Register of Deeds issued fifteen marriage licenses for the month of October.

—Farmers are busy finishing sowing wheat. The late rains have made every thing lively among the husbandmen.

—We hear favorable reports from the Midland Railroad, as to its being put fairly under way, at an early day.

—Rev. E. Rondthaler is at home again and occupied the pulpit in the Moravian church on Sunday last.

—Weather cloudy and rainy, Wednesday and Thursday. Another prediction of Blum's Almanac fulfilled.

—Snow storms prevail in New York, while here we enjoyed a glorious Indian Summer, with bracing frosty mornings.

25 CENTS for a Horse Farrier, at the Salem Book Store.

—Almost every fall we notice a few apple and cherry blossoms on the trees, but this year these second blossoms are more frequent than usual.

—Our young friend Mr. Eugene E. Gray, one of Winston's most talented young lawyers, leaves for Washington, D. C., this week, on legal business.

—Considerable improvements are going on in the tobacco warehouses in Winston. Everything is being done for the accommodation of the public.

—Rev. James E. Hall has been conducting a series of meetings in the colored Moravian church, with marked success.

—Miss Reid and Mrs. Dore, of Maine, have returned to this place and will teach the colored public school. They board with W. A. Reich.

—The residence of H. A. Siddall has been sold at private sale, Lee Hendricks becoming the purchaser. Mr. Siddall and family will occupy the Shober homestead.

W. W. Wood, who received the premium at the late State Fair for his "Old Oaken Bucket" Chewing Tobacco, sold the lot on exhibition for about $1 per pound.

—Brown's hall, in Winston, on Monday, was the scene of one of the most enthusiastic Democratic meetings of the late campaign. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Hons. Vance, Robbins, Armfield, Busbee and Glenn.

—Parson Ferrebee, who became notorious hereabouts as a public speaker in the consolidation excitement, has turned up in Granville at the head of the Radical ticket. He was recognized recently by a young lawyer, as an old jail bird, and Granville knows him no more.

—ST. NICHOLAS for November gives better reading and illustrations than any publication for young people than can be found anywhere. Bright, sparkling and interesting, and a perfect gem in its way. Every family should have it for the children.

—B. Y. Kirkman's barn, near Vienna, in this county, gave way a few nights since, imprisoning his mules and cattle. Mr. Kirkman heard a noise about 11 o'clock at night, and on looking into the matter found every shed near the barn smashed in, and a part of the logs had to be removed to extricate the mules and cattle, some of which were wedged in among the fallen timber, but fortunately none were seriously injured.

—A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., November 1st, 1880.

Baily & Bro., Mrs. Suphronia Barrentine, Franklin Ball, Miss Margret Crouch, Miss Dianna Crouse, Miss Eliza Knott, Mrs. Huldy Kimber, Samuel Lambeth, Miss Addie Leach, M. F. Masten, Thomas Myers, Rev. Chas. Revell, David Rominger, W. F. Reed, Joseph Revis.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30, 1880:—

Monday	$4,007 48
Tuesday	2,564 79
Wednesday	2,988 76
Thursday	4,168 46
Friday	2,597 38
Saturday	4,147 40
Total	$20,474 27

Total collection for the month of October, $83,396.52.

The Premiums.

We were in hopes to be able to lay before the readers of the *Press*, a full list of the premiums awarded at the late State Fair from this section of country, but have nothing more than the following, which appeared in the local papers of last week:

Salem Agricultural Works, Saw Mill; Miss Anna Crist, tidy; Mrs. H. D. Lott, necklace; N. W. Wood, "Old Oaken Bucket" brand of tobacco; Ham Scales, manufactured tobacco; T. B. Lash, Bethania, woolen goods; Mrs. A. B. Gorrell, tidy; Mrs. E. L. Locket, sofa pillow; Mrs. M. Doub, rug carpet.

Perhaps we will receive something additional by next week.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.—Instead of the usual Yearly Meeting of Friends at New Garden, Guilford county, which was held in Tennessee, a series of Gospel Meetings will commence on Friday, the 5th November next, and continue over the following Sabbath. Eminent ministers are expected to be in attendance.

Truly yours,

T. C. STARBUCK.

Oct. 14th, 1880.-4t.

PROGRAMME.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION MEETING FOR LESSON STUDY,
MORAVIAN CHURCH, SALEM.
FRIDAY NIGHT, NOV. 5TH, 7½ O'CLOCK,

1.—Opening Exercises.

2.—30 minutes examination of Sunday School Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 7th, "Joseph in Prison," (Gen. 39-21-23; 40:1-8,) conducted by Rev. E. Rondthaler.

3.—Bible Manners and Customs of the Lesson by Mr. I. W. Durham.

4.—Illustrative applications, by Mr. H. E. Fries.

5. Blackboard Drill. "The Book of Genesis," by Rev. F. H. Johnson.

—SCRIBNER, for November, is a fine initial number for the new volume. Ten years ago this new monthly greeted its readers with a brilliant number, and its improvement has been steady ever since. It now stands as the best magazine of its kind in the world. Its illustrations have raised American wood engraving to the front rank, and is acknowledged everywhere as superior to that of England. It has familiarized the reading public with American progress in literature, printing and engraving, and now stands as high as any other literary publication in the country.

—H. E. HODGE, Cambridge, Mich., says: I have been afflicted with Asthma for years, an "Only Lung Pad" gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remeday ever produced. —*See Adv.*

COMMUNICATED.

—Andrew Sink, of Davidson County, has started on his second trip South this fall.

—We have met with many persons throughout Forsyth, Davidson and other counties, surnamed Tisinger, and every male person of this name that we have ever met is a blacksmith. I wonder if there are any of this name who are not blacksmiths.

—Samuel Sink, near Hopewell, has caught more than thirty possums already this fall.

—Salem is too public a place to leave things in a wagon on the streets unguarded. Lately A. J. Motsinger had a new coat stolen, and Madison Stewart had a set of candle moulds and a knife stolen.

—Mr. Morris, from the lower part of Davidson County, has for the last year occasionally been driving cattle up to C. C. Hite's and selling to the neighboring butchers. A few days ago he sold to them at auction twenty odd head.

—Shuman Whitney raised about 70 bushels of sweet popatoes on, he thinks, less than a qnarter acre of ground.

—We notice the large meeting-house, at Union Ridge, (widow Clinard's) is weather-boarded and covered. We think it is the intention of the members to have it ready to worship in at an early day.

—Since the law preventing the wholesale destruction of birds, partridges have become somewhat numerous, and we hear farmers remark, without referring to any cause, that grasshoppers and other insects are scarcer than for many years. We fear there will be too many of these birds trapped.

We see on posters, that Jas. Kimel has qualified as administrator of Catharine Kimel, deceased, and will sell property at public auction on next Saturday.

—Jas. Shutt and family started to Indiana a few days ago.

—Owing to a failure in obtaining ministerial aid, the Friendship protracted meeting has again been postponed. This time until the first Saturday in December.

—Samuel Alberson and family, formerly of Davidson County, have arrived from Missouri, visiting relatives and friends.

—Our weather prophets seem to differ in opinion. Some have noticed that hornets built their nests near the ground this year,—a sign of rough weather, they say.

—On last Monday a week, Robert Greene, of Davidson county, started on a trip to the mountains. He had gone but a short distance when one of his horses kicked and broke Mr. Greene's leg. He was sitting on a box in his wagon with his feet on the double-tree when the accident happened. Mr. G. is a clever, hard working man and has the sympathies of his acquaintances. He is improving at present.

—While Miss Eliza Rothrock was cleaning her cellar to store away her potato crop, she found several sound potatoes of last year's raising.

—Henry Enochs has moved on E. J. Spaugh's place, as tenant for the coming year.

AN OBSERVER.

—VAN STONE & CROSBY, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Toledo, Ohio, says: We have sold large quantitities of the Excelsior Kidney Pad, and have been surprised at the unvarying satisfaction given by them.—*See Adv.*

The North Carolina Historical Society.

AN APPEAL TO ITS FRIENDS.

The Historical Society of North Carolina was chartered by the General Assembly in 1875. The corporators named in the charter elected as President the Hon. Wm. A. Graham and after his death the Rev. Dr. Hooper, who was succeeded by the Hon. John Kerr.

At the last regular meeting of the Society, which was held in Gerrard Hall on the 2nd of June, the undersigned were appointed an executive committee, with instructions to take such steps as might be necessary to increase its activity and quicken its influence. In pursuance of these instructions the committee have thought proper to lay before the public a statement of the object and plan of the Society, and to appeal to its friends everywhere for such assistance as each may be able to give.

The object of the Society is to collect and preserve historical material, relics, curiosities and works of art, especially such as pertain to North Carolina. This general enumeration includes the following special classes:

1. Histories and historical collections of the State, from the earliest periods to the present.

2. Public and private statutes of North Carolina enacted at any period of the State's history.

3. Complete files of newspapers, periodicals, and literary, scientific and medical journals.

4. Geological, topographical, agricultural, military, manufacturing, commercial, educational, scientific, medical, sanitary and religious reports and statistics.

5. Works, speeches, sermons, literature, addresses, poetry, ballads and songs by North Carolinians, about or in any way pertaining to North Carolina.

6. Biographies of North Carolinians, or of persons connected with North Carolina history.

7. Genealogies of North Carolina families.

8 Congressional and State Legislative reports.

9. Descriptions of campaigns and military operations, battles and sieges in North Carolina, or in which North Carolinians took a part.

10. Naval and commercial operations.

11. Conduct of hostile armies in North Carolina, private and public losses during war, and treatment of citizens by military forces.

12. Military maps, muster rolls, pay rolls, quarter masters' and commissaries' accounts and official reports by North Carolina officers, or of North Carolina troops.

13. Census reports and estimate of population.

14. Histories of the different denominations of the Church, or of individual churches, and journals of proceedings of any of their meetings.

15. Histories of Universities, Colleges, Academies, Seminaries, and Primary Schools; also catalogues of the same.

16. Histories of Temperance, Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Christian, Missionary, Educational, Agricultural, Commercial or any other Societies or Associations; also the Constitutions and By-Laws of the same.

17. Histories of Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Mining and Commercial Companies; and also of all Internal Improvement enterprises.

18. Histories of Counties, Cities and Towns; also their charters and ordinances.

19. Descriptions of the manners, customs and dress of the people of North Carolina—Whites, Indians, or Negroes—at any period of her history.

20. Descriptions of the animals, birds, reptiles and insects; also of trees, plants and shrubs; and also of Natural Curiosities.

21. Letters, manuscripts, legal documents, journals and travels.

22. Maps, charts, drawings and engravings of anything North Carolinian; also portraits and photographs of North Carolinians.

23. Coins, bills of currency, forms of samples of State bonds and certificates, commissions of officers, and all kinds of relics and curiosities, remains of antiquity and works of art.

24. All kinds of American and foreign history and biography.

The Society will be deeply grateful for contributions of material coming under any of these or analogous heads, and will pay all charges for transportation. Packages may be forwarded to K. P. Battle, President of the Society, Rev. J. F. Heitman, Recording Secretary, or Mrs. C. P. Spencer, Corresponding Secretary, all at Chapel Hill.

The members of the Society are Annual, Life and Honorary. Any person may become an Annual Member by paying a fee of one dollar; and, by paying twenty dollars at one time, he may become a Life Member. Applications for such membership with the proper fee, and also donations of money should be sent to the Rev. J. F. Heitman. Persons distinguished for literary and scientific attainments, particularly in the department of history, may become Honorary Members by election at the annual meetings. Only annual and life members are allowed to vote in the meetings of the Society; and they, together with the Honorary members, are allowed the free use of the library and museum, and are entitled to one copy each *gratis* of all the society's publications.

The Annual Meetings are held at the University of North Carolina during Commencement week of that institution.

The Revenues of the Society are derived from fees, sale of publications, and donations and bequests of friends.

The Disbursements are classified under four heads: (1.) Current Expense Fund. (2.) Publication Fund. (3.) Library Fund. (4.) Museum Fund.

Persons making bequests or donations may designate the fund to which they shall be appropriated.

All Books, Manuscripts, Maps, and other historical matter are deposited in the library for the use of the Society, and works of art; relics and remains of antiquity are deposited in the museum.

The above are the leading features in the plan of operation.

The committee confidently appeal to the generosity and patriotism of our people. Much valuable historical material has already been lost, and the work of collecting and preserving what remains cannot longer be delayed. Gratitude to the Fathers, pride in their achievements, and the desire to increase our own dignity and power in the sisterhood of States, all urge us forward in this work. Our apathy has already suffered others to steal the glory of our ancestors. No people have a prouder heritage. Shall we not guard it and transmit it pure and unimpaired to posterity? Shall we not diligently secure and preserve its testimony, hereafter to be transformed by a Hume or a Gibbon into an eternal memorial seen and read of all men? Or shall we be idle and indifferent until greedy time has finally consumed the testimonials and busy calumny perverted the tradition of whatever is noblest and most heroic in the lives and characters of our ancestors?

Friends, we call upon you everywhere for help. You can assist us by joining the Society and paying the fees, or by donating money or property, or by gifts of Historical material. Surely hundreds, yea thousands, will respond. May the love of North Carolina inflame the hearts of some to promote this work with generous hand, and thus to thank the dead for the light of their lives.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't.,
J. F. HEITMAN, Rec. Sec.,
GEO. T. WINSTON,
} EX. COM.

—Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S DRUG STORE.
FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSES AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

—A German life insurance company, called Der Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft complains of the irregularity of the mails. Yet one would suppose it got all of its letters.

—A fruit and vegetable canning company in Lockport, N. Y., has had from 100 to 200 hands steadily employed all summer.

MARRIED.

In Davidson County, on the 14th of October, Mr. HEDGECOCK to Miss TAXANNA SMITH.

DIED.

In Winston, on the 25th ult., at the residence of her son, Mrs. F. C. HUNT, late of Roxboro, N. C., aged 58 years.

CORN WANTED AT THE SALEM MILL.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 10 to	$1 30
Wheat, (red) " "	1 00 to	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	70 to	75
Oats, " "	40 to	50
Rye, " "	85 to	0 90
Barley, per bush	75 to	25
Flour, per hundred	2 90 to	3 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to	50
Peas, (white,) " "	60 to	75
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,)" "	75 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel	00 to	00
Pork	6 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to	12
" Hams'	10 to	13
Green Apples per bushel	40 to	75
Eggs, per dozen	10 to	12
Butter, per pound	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	0
Beeswax," "	20 to	00
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	50 to	00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	40 to	50
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to	2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to	0 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to	60
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to	00
Blackberries	0 to	07
Whortlleberries	0 to	08
Dried Cherries	0 to	15
Dried Apples	3 to	04

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.

Lugs, Common dark	3 50 to	5 00
" common bright	5 00 to	6 00
" good bright,	7 00 to	8 50
" fancy, bright,	12 00 to	18 00
Leaf Common dark,	5 00 to	6 00
" Good dark,	7 00 to	8 00
" Common bright;	6 00 to	7 50
" Good,	10 00 to	12 50
Wrappers, Common bright,	12 00 to	15 00
" Good bright,	25 00 to	30 00
" Fine "	35 00 to	50 00
" Fancy,	50 00 to	75 00

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 3.- Flour: $2 80 a $3.00. Wheat 1 10 a 00. Corn 65 a 00. Oats 55 a 50. Bacon 7½ a 10. Potatoes, Irish, $0 00 a 0.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.- Flour 4 65 a 5 24 Wheat 98 a $1 07. Corn 50 a 51. Oats 43.

CINCINNATI, Nov 2.- Wheat 0 97 a 0 98. Corn 40 a 4 0; Oats, 32 a 34; Flour, $4 85 a 4. 60.

Administrator's Notice.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of the late Levin R. Brietz, on the 30th day of October, 1880, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Levin R. Brietz, to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of November, 1881, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. A. BRIETZ,
Adm'r with will annexed of Levin R. Brietz.
This 30th day of October, 1880.-44-tf.

"No lady should be without it."—*Shippensburg, (Pa.) Chronicle.*

☞ CHEAPEST AND BEST ☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

Full-Size Paper Patterns.

☞ A SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1881, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's, or child's dress. Every Subscriber will receive, during the year, 12 of these patterns, worth more, alone, than the subscription price. ☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merit, than any other. In short it has the

Best Steel Engravings,
Best Colored Fashions,
Best Dress Patterns,
Best Original Stories,
Best Work-Table Patterns,
Best Music, etc., etc.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1880, a New Feature was introduced, which will be improved on in 1881, being a series of

Splendidly Illustrated Articles.

The stories, novelets, &c. in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1881, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Mary V. Spencer, Sidney Trevor, and that inimitable humorist, the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife." The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

in "Peterson" are ahead of all others. The plates are engraved on steele, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also, Household and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture; in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2 A YEAR.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50; 3 Copies for $4.50, with a *costly steel engraving*, "GRAN'FATHER TELLS OF YORKTOWN," 24 x 20, or an Illustrated Album, quarto, gilt, for getting up a Club.

4 Copies for $6.50; 6 Copies for $9.00, with an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club.

5 Copies for $8.00; 7 Copies for $10.50, with both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1881, and the picture, or Album, to the person getting up the Club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

Address, post-paid,
CHAS. J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as administrator of the late Cornelius Williams, on the 26th day of October, 1880—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated on or before the 30th day of October, 1881. or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

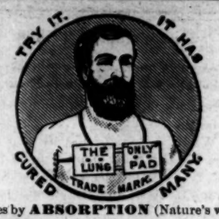
N. S. COOK.
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
This 26th day of October, 1880.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Abraham Steiner, on the 12th day of October, 1880—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Abraham Steiner, to make immediate payment and settlement to me or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated on or before the 15th day of October, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Ad'mr. of Abraham Steiner.
This 12th day of October, 7, 1880.



Cures by **ABSORPTION** (Nature's way)

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES,

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It **DRAWS FROM** the deceased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands Testify to Its Virtues.

YOU CAN BE RELIEVED & CURED,

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and **RADICALLY EFFECTUAL** Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price, $2,** by

Send for Testimonials and our book "THREE MILLIONS A YEAR" sent free

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

Pay Your Taxes.

FOR the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes, assessed in Forsyth County, I will commence my Second Round on October 18, 1880, attending at the following times and places, to-wit:

Lewisville,	Thursday,	" 28
Ben. Hampton's,	Friday,	" 29
Old Town,	Saturday,	" 30
Winston,	Monday,	Nov. 1
Salem Town Hall	Friday,	" 5

The Taxes assessed are 57½ cents on every $100 valuation of Property and $1.72 on the Poll.

All are respectfully notified to meet me as above.

Dr. E. KERNER, the Railroad Tax Collector, will be along with me to collect the Railroad Tax.

AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.
Oct. 14, 1880.

The Cherokee Physician,
OR
INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH,
AS GIVEN BY
Richard Foreman, a Cherokee Doctor;

Comprising a brief view of Anatomy, with General Rules for Preserving Health without the use of Medicines.

The Diseases of the United States, with their Symptoms, Causes and Means of Prevention, are treated on in a satisfactory manner.

It also contains a description of a variety of Herbs and Roots, many of which are not explained in any other book, and their medical virtues have hitherto been unknown to the whites; to which is added a short dispensatory.

The above valuable Medical Work will be published this Fall, and will be sold for *two dollars* per copy, postpaid. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, those wishing the work will please send in their names, and the work will be forwarded promptly as soon as published.

The book will contain about 300 pages, and will be bound in a substantial style.

Address,
S. L. NICHOLS, Publisher,
Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FORSYTH COUNTY,

N. S. Cook, Administrator of Mary A. Mangum, Plaintiff,
Against
Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband Jas. Mills, Defendants.

In the Superior Court.
Summons for Relief.
Petition to sell land to pay debts.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband Jas. Mills, the above named defendants, if to be found in your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Forsyth County, within 20 days from the service of this summons upon them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county within 10 days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this 6th day of September, 1880.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, That Berry Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband Jas. Mills, the defendants in the above case, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication of the summons be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such summons on the Defendants.

Given at office in Winston, this 28th day of September, 1880.

39-6w. C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BLUM'S
FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S
ALMANAC
FOR 1881,

Containing the usual astronomical calculations, Agricultural reading, Tales, Humorous Sketches, lots of Anecdotes, Courts of N. Carolina, South-western Virginia, South Carolina, Census of North Carolina and abstract of the United States Census as far as received, with estimated totals.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Oct 7, 1880.

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C.,
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

For the Campaign.—Lives of Hancock and Garfield, and Campaign Badges at reduced prices at the Salem Book Store.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

CURE YOUR BACK ACHE

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF.

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It **CURES** where all else fails. A **REVELATION** and **REVOLUTION** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

ADDRESS

This is the Original and genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

The "Only" Lung Pad Co.
Williams Block,
DETROIT, Mich.

SALE OF Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the **9th** DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1880, all the lands of which the late Henry Hart, deceased, was seized, containing about

425 ACRES,

lying in the Western part of said county, near the Yadkin River, and on the waters of Ellison's and Hauser Creek, adjoining the lands of Wiley Hauser, John Miller and others.

Said lands are well improved, and have about **200 Acres of Wood Land,** and are well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, &c., and have thereon a very large quantity of the most valuable timber.

Said sale will be made on a credit of six months, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Bond and approved security, drawing 8 per cent interest from date will, be required of the purchaser.

☞ Any one desiring information as to said lands will apply to the undersigned at Lewisville, N. C.

J. O. HART,
Commissioner, &c.
Sept. 27th, 1880.-39—6-t.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	8 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 08 a m	5 55 p m	.....
" High Point	7 31 a m	7 08 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 47 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 28 a m	.....	10 22 p m
" Durham	11 05 a m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	12 30 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave "	3 40 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 00 p m	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 16, 1880.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave "	3 35 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 44 p m	.....	9 19 a m
" Hillsboro	5 20 p m	.....	11 07 a m
" Greensboro	7 40 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave "	8 21 p m	6 51 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday	....	8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville	" "	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem	" "	10 50 p m
Leave Salem	" "	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	" "	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	" "	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

PAY YOUR CORPORATION TAXES.

TAX PAYERS will please call on me and pay their Corporation Taxes. It is hoped that the taxes will be paid promptly in order that the interest as well as principal of indebtedness may be paid.

The taxes for this year are levied as follows: On the Poll, $1 20; Road Tax, $3.00; and 40 cents on $100 value of all property, solvents, &c.

L. N. CLINARD, Sec. and Treas.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1880.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

Wood Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons desiring to purchase dead trees on the lands of Salem Congregation, will hereafter apply at the Office of the Treasurer.

JAS. T. LINEBACK,
Tr. Salem Congregation.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF
Insurable Property,
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜
☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

1880. 1880.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at MRS. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executors of Solomon Mickey, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, lawfully authenticated, on or before the 25th day of October 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery

J. E. MICKEY,
F. W. MICKEY,
} Executors.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 20, 1880.-2-4

Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1881, is just published. A large edition is being rapidly finished. Send in your orders.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—Good books suitable for presentation, at reduced prices. SALEM BOOK STORE.

GOOD CHEAP BOOKS.—We offer a select lot of good Miscellaneous Books at greatly reduced prices. Salem Bookstore.

—Life of Hancock and Garfield at the BOOKSTORE. Sent by mail for 25 cents.

A. C. VOGLER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
COFFINS,
CASKETS, &c.,
MAIN STREET,
SALEM, N. C.

I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Undertaking in all its branches.

A. C. V.
May 6, 1880.—18

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTICAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs. March 21—26-12—1 year.

Campaign Badges at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalids Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best Cough Cure. Ask Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. L. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

SUPERLATIVE
BAKING POWDER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Absolutely Pure.

THE SUPERLATIVE BAKING POWDER is the standard article of the *United States* for strength

AGRICULTURAL.

THE DAIRY.

The London *Mark Lane Express* has the following: On all dairy farms which consist of mixed arable and pasture land it is important to consider how the arable land may be most suitably cropped to increase the product of the dairy, to supply green fodder to provide for any probable deficiency in the natural pastures at various periods of the grazing season, or cabbages, roots and straw for autumn and winter consumption. In ordinary cheese-making dairies this consideration has hitherto been much lost sight of. When from drought or other cause the pastures became scanty, no other provision has been made on the farm, and the value of the use of purchased food not having been sufficiently recognized, the yield of milk has been allowed to fall to a very low point; for although the practice of some of our dairy farmers in taking advantage of the capabilities of their lands has left nothing to be desired, such mangement has been the exception rather than the rule. Dairy cows cannot yield milk freely without an abundant and regular supply of suitable food, and any deficiency in the quantity or quality of the supply affects not only the present but the future yield of milk. The capacity to yield a large supply of milk, if checked, especially in the early stage of the milking, cannot be fully restored in the same season by any subsequent improvement in keep.

On farms where the milk is sold the variations in the yield from day to day are at once apparent, and a regular supply being generally required the necessity for a provision of extra food is much greater than on a cheese-making farm. Brewer's grains are a cheap and profitable food for dairy cattle at any season of the year upon those farms in proximity to large breweries. A continued use of them, however, is injurious to the stomachs of cows. Succulent green food, which can be grown upon the farm, and which is of especial value to milch cows, is greatly to be preferred.

A fair proportion of arable land, of a quality well suited to the growth of roots and green forage, is a decided advantage to a dairy farm. On farms liable to burn in a dry summer the pastures frequently become scanty in July or August. A small acreage of winter vetches, spring vetches and clover or rye grass in its first or second cuttings, provides a succession of excellent food through the summer, and, if not required, can be made into dry fodder. Cabbages provide the best possible green food from Michaelmas to Christmas. The large drumhead cabbage is usually sown on a seed bed in August, pricked out in September, and transplanted into the field in April or May, for consumption in the last three months of the year. Early, quick-growing varieties, such as the early oxheart or the dwarf drumhead, may be sown on a warm plat of land in February or March and planted out in the field in damp weather early in June, ripening in August and September. A bed of these early cabbages can easily be raised, and will often be useful to fill up blanks in mangel or turnip rows. Rape, either sown alone in rows or broadcast with a few vetches, on clean land in good condition, produces a large quantity of good food. It is sometimes usefully grown on the headlands of root crops. It is cut off with the scythe as required. Cabbages when sound are little, if at all, injurious to the flavor of milk and butter, and on suitable land, heavily manured, they are very productive. They are often best carted on to the pastures for the dairy cattle. They are, not, however, well adapted for keeping through the winter in average seasons, as severe frost destroys their feeding qualities, even when they show no signs of decay. They should, therefore, be used in the autumn or early winter. Mangels are the most valuable of all roots for dairy cattle. Their freedom from objectionable flavor, their keeping qualities and their great succulence combine to render them specially valuable for producing milk. Unfortunately they cannot be grown successfully in the majority of seasons in the more northerly counties of England except in favored soils and situations, nor are they a safe crop generally on cold or very light soils. The seed does not germinate freely if heat and moisture are not both supplied, and crops are often deficient in plant in a cold, dry spring like the past. When the plant is once fairly started the summer can't be too hot for them except on the shallowest soils. Many farmers when cutting off the roots, spread the tops on the land and plough them under. They are, when used alone, a somewhat watery, scouring food; but if cotton cake or other suitable dry food be given at the same time stock will do well on them. We have seen them consumed chiefly by dairy cows on the pastures, with an allowance of 5 pounds per head of decorticated cake in the stalls; and on this diet cows milk freely and keep their condition. Where the mangel crop is liberally manured—as it should be—with farm or town dung and artificials, the land will except on weak soils, be left in good condition for a crop of corn after the whole of the roots have been removed. Where a large stock is always kept it seems bad economy to plough in that which can be consumed by stock. Swedes and turnips furnish, in a large portion of this country, the most trustworthy and profitable green crop. The flavor which they impart to milk and butter is an objection to their use for milking cattle, except those kept for cheese-making. The objectionable flavor may be prevented in a great measure by giving these roots pulped and mixed with chaff and a little malt dust. It is found that by using only sound roots, and by giving swedes and turnips only when pulped and mixed with chaff, reserving the mangels for feeding without chaff, and for use late in the spring, all complaint of strong flavor in the milk may be made most useful in increasing dairy production at all times of the year. The value of these succulent crops for dairy cows is proven at some of the various sewage farms, where large crops of Italian rye, grass, cabbages, and mangels are most profitably consumed in the production of milk.

National Sports.

SPORTING NOTES.

George Fearn, the long-distance English swimmer, has returned to England.

Dr. E. O. Shakespere, of the Pennsylvania Rifle Club, is considered one of the best off-hand shots in America.

C. B. Brodie, of the Post Office Department in Ottawa, Canada, and a well-known cricketer, has been left a fortune of £30,000 by the death of his father in England.

Fred. Erb, Jr., who suddenly sprung into existence as a pigeon shooter by defeating Bogardus, has retired from trap shooting, and has gone into the butchering business in St. Joseph, Mo.

The National Rifle Association has adopted the following resolutions: An amateur in rifle shooting is one who has never entered into a competition for gate money or who has never pursued much shooting with the rifle as a means of livelihood, or who has never been paid by any rifle manufacturing firm or dealer in rifles to use said rifles in matches for the purpose of advertising or selling them.

The full list of entries for the international sculling race on the Thames, England, November 22, comprises Edward Hanlan, Edward Trickett, Laycock, William Elliott, John Higgins, Blackman, Cannon, Nicholson, John Hawdon, John Kempster, Farryer, Henry Clasper, John Anderson, J. M. Feeley, John Largan, Fred Plaisted of New York, Lewis Gibson, Walter Messenger and Wallace Ross of St. John, N. B.

Hanlan's new racing shell is said to be a splendid specimen of boat building. Her weight with riggers on is but twenty-four pounds eight ounces, while her construction is slightly different to the English style. There are no bulkheads, the boat being open from stem to stern. The advantage of this is that the slightest water under the canvas can easily be removed, so preventing her getting heavy by soaking. The fittings are perfect, the minutest details being looked to. At present the odds are three to one on Hanlan in his contest with the Australian champion.

Mr. P. Lorillard has succeeded during this week in purchasing the celebrated French sire Mortemer, the sire of Verneuil, Chamant, Suzette, Clementine, St. Christophe, Œillet and La Buzardiere. Mortimer was foaled in 1865, and won the Ascot cup when 6 years old, with 131 pounds up. The price paid by Mr Lorillard was $25,000.

The first fall meeting at the New Driving Park, Scranton, Pa., was attended with favorable results. The meeting continued three days, with two races a day. The contests were in every particular satisfactory. The first day's events comprised the 3-minute class; purse, $250. Chemung Maid won in three straight heats. Best time—2.41. The 2.38 class, for $350, was won by Le Clair, Henry Clark taking first heat in 2.39, the fastest in the race.

The trouble between William Cree and J. F. Caldwell & Co., in regard to certain race horses remains as yet unsettled. A bill has been filled in chancery in the Courts in Nashville, Tenn., by Cree attaching the horses Anna Augusta, Cape Clear and Mosquito, now in the hands of Caldwell & Co. Cree states that he placed the racing mares Mary Anderson and Mary Walton in Caldwell's hands to be trained and run upon shares. He also states that he has advanced $1,000 toward the payment of expenses. The horses have won about $5,000, and Cree states that, instead of dividing the proceeds, Caldwell purchased the three first named horses. Cree seeks to attach them to get his portion of the winnings of Mary Anderson and Mary Walton.

The sale of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club—to occur the latter part of the month—is likely to be an interesting affair. There is promise of some exceedingly lively bidding, particularly between Haverly and Bemis. Neither proposes to let the chance slip by without a big effort. Bemis wants to run the track on a plan diametrically opposite to the ideas of Haverly, and a compromise between them is not thought of. Bemis' plan is to throw the track open to the public at an admission fee of 50 cents, while Haverly says that the cheap price plan will not pay on the race course. Should Haverly succeed in securing the track he will put Fred G. Engelhardt in charge. There is a possibility of the club realizing from the sale a good amount over and above its liability.

HORSE NOTES.

William Lakeland has become sole owner of Kimball.

The smallest trotting horse now on the track, probably the smallest in America, is said to be Lumps, who was a starter in the 2.26 class at the recent Louisville, Ky., meeting. Lumps is but 14 hands and 1 inch high.

Mr. Chalkley Harvey, of Chadd's Ford, Delaware Co., Pa., has tried the plan of turning horses to pasture among sheep as a remedy against epizooty. Mr. Harvey saved five of his horses from the disease during its prevalence in 1872.

Eagle Boy, the pacer, who was distanced by Ben Hamilton in 2.19½, at Louisville, Ky., has been sold to Mr. Phillips for $1,000. Eagle Boy was purchased early in the spring for $100. He is excellently bred, being by Corbean, out of a mare by Gray Eagle.

Mr. William C. Armstrong, of Oxford, Pa., has sold to a gentleman of the same place his fast trotting colt for $300. In return, Mr. Armstrong purchased from Joseph Gracy, of Cecil county, Md., the trotter Black Chief, the consideration being $300.

It was a little singular that in the first race of the Louisville trotting meeting—2.30 class—Lady Rolfe, with a record of 2.32, won in straight heats against eight competitors, all better known than herself, lowering her record to 2.22¼, while three other horses, with equal records, divided third and fourth moneys between them.

The Almont stock received quite a boom at the Louisville meeting, and all in one day. Fannie Witherspoon, out of a mare by Wagner, the great race horse, won a hotly-contested race of seven heats, capturing the last three heats in 2.23¾, 2.25, 2.27½. Piedmont won the 2.21 race easily, and Alta carried off the honors in the 2.34 class.

BASE BALL.

The Worcester defeated the Boston at New Haven by a score of 15 to 8.

Crowley, Richardson, Force, Hornung and Rowe will be retained by the Buffalo Club.

The National Club of Washington disbanded, after the game with the Chicago.

The Worcester Club has reserved Richmond, Bushong, Stovey, Carey, Irwin and Sullivan.

Gross, catcher of the Providence Club, did not miss a game throughout the late championship season.

The veteran Dick Pearce very seldom misses a game with the Browns of St. Louis. He is playing his old position of short stop remarkably well.

The Metropolitan, at the third attempt, defeated the Troy by a score of 8 to 5. Ward pitched, and the nine will be strengthened hereafter by the addition of Foley, of the Boston.

John Clapp, the Cincinnati's late catcher, will proably settle down with the new Buffalo club. Bancroft knows a thing or two, and he proposes to have a strong nine or none at all.

Fifty-nine home runs were made in League championship games last season—Stovey and James O'Rourke each having made six, Jones five and Connor, Hines, John O'Rourke, Dunlap and Farrell three each.

Notwithstanding the disastrous failures in the management of clubs in San Francisco, another effort is being made to form a strong professional nine for 1881, with Williamson, of the Chicago, as its captain and third baseman.

Dr. G. is one of the most fervent apostles of materialism. In recalling certain souvenirs of his youth, he began an anecdote in the most natural tone in the world, in these words: "At that time I was in love with an agglomeration of molecules, called Ernestine."

The Most Venomous of Snakes.

The Zoological Gardens of London have recently received the most venomous snake in the world. It is called the *echis caranata*, and is almost eighteen inches long and of a gray color. This little reptile, the first of its species brought to England, is thus described by the *Telegraph:*

This detestable little worm, which the spectator might might make bold to say he could imitate very passably in cork and putty, is, nevertheless, one of the miracles and masterpieces of nature. The creature is death itself, and carries in its tiny head the secret of destroying life with the sudden rapidity of lightning and the concentrated agony of all poisons.

The echis comes to us from India, where it is tolerably common, being found in nearly every part of the peninsula, and feared wherever found as the incarnation of instant and terrible destruction.

Fortunately, however for man, it is not like the cobra, a house-frequenting snake; for its aggressive habits would make it infinitely more fatal to life than its dreaded relative.

This king of Asps does not turn to escape from man as the cobra will, or flash into concealment like the korait, but keeps the path against its human assailant, and putting its own eighteen inches of length against his bulk, challenges and provokes conflict.

A stroke with a whip will cut it in two, or a clod of earth disable it; but such is its malignity that it will invite attack by every devise at is command, staking its own life on the mere chance of its adversary coming within the little circle of its power. At most, the radius of this circle is twelve inches. Within it at any point lies certain death, and, on the bare hope of hand or foot tresspassing within its reach, the echis throws its body into a figure-of-eight coil. Then it attracts attention by rubbing its loops together, which, from the roughness of its scales —hence the epithet *carinata*—makes a rustling, hissing sound, erects its head in the centre and awaits attack.

No one having once encountered this terrible worm can ever forget its truculent aspect when thus aroused, its eagerly aggressive air, its restles coils, which, in constant motion one over the other and rustling ominously all the while, stealthily but surely bring it nearer and nearer to the object of its fury.

Not Much Choice.

Old Parson S., of Connecticut, was a particular kind of person. One day he had a man ploughing in his field, and he went out to see how the work was getting on. The ground was very stony, and every time the plough struck a stone the man took occasion to swear a little. "Look here," cried Parson S., "you must not swear that way in my field." "Well, I reckon you'd swear, too," said the man, "if you had to plough such a stony field as this." "Not a bit of it," said Mr. S "Just let me show you!" So the Parson took hold of the plough, but he very soon had considerable trouble with the stones. As stone after stone caught the ploughshare, Mr. S. ejaculated: "Well, I never saw the like!" And this he repeated every time a stone stopped his onward way. As soon as he had ploughed around once, he stopped and said to the man: "There, now! You see I can plough without swearing." "But I guess it's pretty near as bad to lie," answered the man, "and you told dozens of lies. Every time the plough struck a stone, you said, 'I never saw the like' when the same thing happened a minute before!"

To-day's duty can only be done well to-day. Time and circumstances are now favorable, and we are in the best condition to perform it. To-morrow all will be changed, other exigencies will arise other objects will claim our attention, and our capacity for performing that special duty will be sensibly diminished.

There is a story of Solomon not contained in the Book of Kings. Two of his court damsels had a row as to precedence. Solomon looked kindly at them and said, "Let the oldest go first," and the damsels embraced, and went in together with entwined arms.

"Unconsidered Trifles.

Years ago one man owned every dog in the world—his name was Noah.

The most fatal grapeshot comes from the bottle.

"What," says an inquisitive young lady, "is the most popular color for a bride?" We may be a little particular in such matters, but we should prefer a white one.

Prize conundrum—Why is a dog that was refused exhibition at the dog show because of lameness like a sheet of blotting paper? Because a lame dog is a slow pup, and a slope up is an inclined plane, and an ink-lined plane is a sheet of blotting paper.

An exchange says that Kalloch is a Baptist who is immersed in politics.

"The most painful episode of my life was when the needle of the sewing machine ran through my thumb;" said Mrs. B.

Congressmen usually travel as political riders.

Best of all when seedy—The fields.

If the Mississippi is the Father of Waters, the Missouri must be the mudder.

The actress who nightly performs on the variety stage, with her hair dressed in the modern style and her dress covered with brilliant ornaments, naturally reminds us of the Star-Spangled banger.

Rowland Hill's Politeness.

Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion, a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing he paused in his sermon and, looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed: "What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you." A plain, country-looking man immediately started to his feet, and, addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said: "No, sir, it arn't the devil as is doing it; it's a fat lady wot's fainted; and she's a werry fat 'un, sir, as dont seem likely to come to again in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

Bubbles.

An Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open and turned completely inside out.

The boy with a cherry tree in his yard is a general favorite among his mates about this time. Yes; like the immortal George, they all want to work their little chops on it.

Marriage a la mode: Old Gunnybags—"So you want to marry my daughter, eh? Well, sir, what are your expectations, sir?" Young Sharpey—"Well I expect that you'll do the handsome thing in the way of a marriage gift, and that will last us until you drop off, and then of course you will make your will in our favor.

Artful snip—"Dear me! Very sing'lar, sir. Exact measurement of the 'Apoller Belvidere,' sir!" Customer orders a second suit.

TEACHER: "What is a score?" Pupil: "A base-ball record." Teacher: "No, no; what I mean is, how much does a score signify numerically? What does it give you? That is to say, if I were to tell you that I had a score of horses, what would you think?" Pupil: "Please, marm, I should think you was stuffin'."

The New Orleans *Picayune* hears that the Cunard Steamship Company will put on a line of vessels between that port and Liverpool.

GRATITUDE preserves old friendship and procures new.

A GOOD cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

HE is unworthy to live who lives only for himself.

HE hath lived ill that knows not how to die well.

ALL between the cradle and the coffin is uncertain.

ANGER begins with folly and ends with repentance.

BLESSINGS are often not valued till they are gone.

CHARITY begins at home, but should not end there.

A CALIFORNIA naturalist says: "Bees are capable of indulging in conversation with each other." Don't see why they can't talk to a boy and ask him where he'll take another.

GREECE is oiling up her machinery for a tug of war.

Skilled Workmen in Demand.

In nearly every branch of useful industry the supply of skilled werkmen is unequal to the demand. From one cause and another comparatively few serve needed apprenticeship to trades necessary to produce finished workmen. The result is to crowd our workshops with poor mechanics. And one evil of trade unions is that they make no distinction between good workmen and botches.

In our day very few boys are "bound" to serve a sufficient time to aquire a proper knowledge of their trades. Occupations requiring five or seven years to master are picked up in half the time, and so soon as a half-taught apprentice can secure a membership he sets himself up as a journeyman, demanding journeyman's wages, although he may have mastered no more than the rudiments of his trade. This system works evil all round, and employers and parents should unite to break it up.

Another error needing attention is the too common notion that it degrading to learn a trade. A profession, a clerkship—something neat' easy and "genteel"—is sought rather than honest, useful toil. This is all wrong, and the sooner it comes to be understood the better will it be for our boys and for the country.

Odds and Ends.

One of our exchanges makes the remark: that there's many a girl called a "daisy" before marriage, who, after a few years, looks like a faded old "buttercup." There may not be much poetry about this assertion, but it's the truth.

Freddy Miles, of Cleveland, aged four, accompanied his parents to church. On entering they kneeled and bowed low. As they resumed their seats, thus said Master Fred: "Is you 'fraid 'cause God is here?" "Why, no child!" "Then what makes you hide?"

A minister, while marrying a couple, recently, is reported to have been rather disconcerted on asking the bridegroom if he was willing to take the young lady for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head, and saying: "Yes, I'm willing; but I'd a much sight rather have her sister.

"Nothing," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in church and obstructing the way to indulge in their everlasting talk." "But, you forget, my dear," returned the wife, meekly. "that it was the angel who stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

There is a story of an eccentric preacher who, after listening to an anthem by a choir who prided themselves on their scientific execution, prayed thus: "O Lord, thou knowest, without doubt, what is the meaning of the song which has just been sung in thy house, but thou knowest that we know nothing about it. Nevertheless, we pray that in some way it may be blessed to us all." To which the much-suffering congregation, no doubt, responded with a hearty, if inaudible, Amen.

A good deal of humor is just in the shrewed simplicity of a reply. A London tourist met a young woman going to the kirk, and, as was not unusual, she was carrying her boots in her hand trudging along barefoot. "My girl," said he, "is it customary for all the people in these parts to go barefoot?" "Partly they do,," said the girl, "and partly they mind their own business."

Trifles.

When is a lamp out of temper? When it's put out, of course.

"Nine o'clock!" says Mad. de M. to her maid. "I must begin to undress for the ball."

Torches in processions throw some light on the political situation.

During the prevalence of the epizootic fever Sic transit would be a good legend for some of our horse cars.

He softly kissed his sleeping wife:
Then with a lingering look
Of fond affection straightway went
And kissed her pretty cook.
Alas for him! the gentle wife
He thought asleep was not:
And for the cook and hubby, too,
She made it mighty hot.

"I understand," said the Galveston recorder, "that you are a confirmed drunkard." "Dat's whar you is too soon, Jedge. I ain't been confirmed in no church yit, but de blue light baptisers is giben Satan a heap ob worry about me."

When the autumn tints the foliage,
Turning leaves to red and gold,
Then 'tis well the stoop to vacate,
Or she'll catch her death of cold:
And you'll have her softly murmuring,
When your time you have overstayed:
"Dow good-bye, you bust be goig—
Good dight, darlig cub agaid!"

The carriage maker never tires. The blacksmith does that for him.

"After Cincinnati what?" asks a political exchange. O., of cource.

When you have a fashion point what do you want to give it a wafer?

Canton mattings, resembling plush, are something new for lambrequins.

The car horse is an emblem of hope. He is continually taking a fresh start.

People do not like to acknowledge that they are poor except to book agents.

There is a racer named Chicago Girl, but she is not so fast as you might think.

Now treat your girl with coolness and she'll like you all the better, vanilla is the safest flavor.

If you want to raise a good crop of garden "sass," turn your hens into your neighbor's lot.

They don't wash the glasses in Leadville bar rooms. A man can't wait all day for a drink you know.

No excursion boat has exploded so far this season. Have the engineers gone back on the newspapers?

There is a scissors company in Connecticut. How many shears there is in the stock we are not informed.

There is one man in Boston who doesn't get abused for not attending strictly to his own business. He's a burglar.

Wire those little croquet arches such wicket things? Although they look innocent they are apt to war hoop the best of tempers.

The fashionable parasol this fall will be a wafer with a pin stuck through the middle of it.

A young lady named Sheep changed her name to Lamb before she had been in Michigan 36 hours. She went West in quest of youth.

A Spitz dog bit a New York newspaper man. The dog was mad. No dog not mad would have risked his health in that style.

A Ohio man was killed by a falling beam while at work tearing down a distillery, and the people of that region see in it a righteous warning to others.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company planned a relief society for its employees, contributed $100,000 to its fund, and offered to conduct its business without charge.

The mother of Miss Susan B. Anthony recently died at Rochester, N. Y. Now, look here. The idea that Susan's mother has been alive recently is laying it on too thick.

Six Missouri doctors examined a man as to his sanity and the necessity for a guardian, and as they found four aces in each sleeve and a pair of jacks in one bootleg, they concluded that he was capable of looking out for his own interests.

An Irish gentleman in London being told by an officer of a bank that he had overdrawn his account replied that he was not in the habit of twitting them when he had money in their vaults, and he did not want to be twitted by them when he had none.

A Wasp in an old Man's Slipper.

There are times in the life of the small boy when he feels very sad from the use of a slipper or switch upon him. If anything happens to the person who has thus afflicted him, his joy is great, as will be seen from the following incident: A gentleman returned home from his daily toil and had pulled off his boots and was going to put on his slippers, when a howl of intense agony resounded through the hall. The affrighted family rushed to the door, and beheld their papa heaving the shadows with wild gestures and frantic gyrations. "Take it off!" he shouted and made a grab at his foot, but, missing it went on with his war dance. "Waiter!" he shrieked, and started up-stairs, three at a step, and, turning, came back in a single strike. "Oh, I'm stabbed!" and sank to the floor and held his right leg high above his head; then he rose to his feet with a bound, and screaming for the boot jack, and held his foot out toward his terrified family. "Oh, bring the arnica," he yelled, and with one despairing effort he reached his slipper and got it off, and with a groan as deep as a well and as hollow as a drum, sank into a chair and clasped his foot in both hands. "Look out for the scorpion," he whispered hoarsely; "I'm a dead man."

The small boy was by this time out in the woodshed, rolling in the kindling in an ecstacy af glee, and pausing from time to time to explain to the son of a neighbor, who had dropped in to see if there was any innocent sport going on in which he could share. "Oh, Billy! Billy" he cried, "you wouldn't believe; sometime to-day, somehow or other, a big blue wasp got into the old man's slipper, and when he came home and put them on—oh, Bill, you don't know what fun I've had"

U. S. Entomological Commission in 1880.

The U. S. Entomological Commission had a prolonged session in June, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and since then the members and their assistants have been in the field. As during the previous year the labor was divided, so that Prof. Riley took charge of the cotton worm investigation, while Profs. Packard and Thomas prosecuted the study of the Rocky Mountain locust in the Western Territories.

The organization of Prof. Riley's parties is as follows:

Prof. Stelle proceeded to Texas, making his headquarters somewhere in the Colorado Bottom, where he was assisted by Judge W. J. Jones, of Virginia Point near Galveston.

Prof. Barnard made his headquarters at Vidalia, Louisiana, so as to fully study those portions of Louisiana and Mississippi which were neglected in 1878 and 1879 on account of yellow fever.

In Mississippi, Prof. R. W. Jones, of the State Universsty, assisted by Dr. E. H. Anderson, of Kirkwood, and Mr. Lawrence Johnson, of Holly Springs, represented the commision among the cotton lands of that State.

In Alabama, Judge J. F. Baily, of Marion, assisted by Mr. James Roane, chemist, of Georgetown, D. C., made a special series of experiments.

In Georgia, Prof. J. E. Willet, of Mercer College, made a series of experiments to test the usefulness of fungus germs in the destruction of the worm, having the aid and advice of W. G. Farlow, professor of cryptogamic botany at Harvard, who has been employed by the commission to study this subject.

In Florida, Mr. H. G. Hubbard, a well-known entomologist of Detroit, Michigan. who has been for some time stationed at Crescent City, is making a series of practical observations and experiments, having his headquarters at Tallahassee.

Prof. Smith was occupied more particularly with the preparation of maps showing the different cotton regions, and indicating a new classification of the cotton belt with reference to the hibernation of the insect.

Mr. E. A. Schwarz, who has been associated with Prof. Riley from the beginning of the investigation, and Mr. W. H. Patton, an experieneed entomologist of Connecticut, remained at the headquarters of the commisson in Washington during Professor Riley's absence, and took the field later in the season at points to which future experience may direct. Prof. Riley has been at various points in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He has traveled from point to point superintending the work and advising with his assistants. Towards the end of September he went to California to investigate the facts concerning the cultivation of Pyrethrum, which may prove a valuable and safe antidote to the cotton worm. He has already taken steps to introduce this plant into the Southern States.

In their investigation of the Rocky Mountain locust, Profs. Packard and Thomas have been assisted by Prof. Aughey and Mr. Lawrence Bruner, of Nebraska, Dr. John Marten, of Carbondale, Illinois, and Mr. Allen Whitman, of Minneapolis, Minn. In Utah, Messrs. J. L. Barfoot, Orson Howard and Mr. E. E. Wood, of Chicago, have rendered their assistance.

Prof. Packard visited Wyoming and Utah, while Mr. Bruner, his assistant for Montana, left home July 1st, going from Bismarck overland to Fort Keogh, and thence up the Yellowstone valley to Bozeman. When last heard from he was at Helena *en route* for Benton. He was in the field two months.

Prof. Thomas left Carbondale on the 10th of July for an extended exploration of those parts of Dakota and British America which embrace some of the most important regions in the permanent breeding grounds of the locust.

The result of the locust investigations for this season shows a remarkable impunity from the attacks of *Caloptenus spretus*, the species of locust under consideration. A single swarm was observed in Utah, and local scattered flights of inconsiderable importance in Dakota and Minnesota, and Eastern Oregon, near Walla Walla. For the first time for many years Montana has been free from the locust, only scattered individuals having occurred in the Yellowstone valley. The researches of the commission now carried on for four seasons has cleared up the question of the permanent breeding grounds of the locust, which exists in Montana, in the valleys of the Upper Missouri, the Judith basin and the Yellowstone valley with its tributaries. From this region the swarms visit the border states to the eastward, and also pass down into Utah and Wyoming. Colorado is mostly visited by swarms local to that state, while large swarms have arrived from Wyoming in former years. The second report of the commision is in press and will appear in November, and the third is in preparation.

The investigation of the locust will be resumed in the spring of 1881, Prof. Packard designing to spend the month of June in portions of Utah, Idaho and Montana, so as to bring the work down to June 30th of next year, when by law the special field work connected with the investigation of the Rocky Mountain locust ceases. It is believed that this locust will never be so destructive as in the past, and due credit has been given by disinterested persons in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, to the practical value of the efforts of the Entomological Commission in obtaining and diffusing such a knowledge of its breeding habits, migrations and distribution as to abundantly justify Congress in ordering the investigation.—*Ex.*

A Trifling Thing.

One has said that "It is hard telling what a trifle means." Everthing in nature seems to be closely connected with everything else. An undue preponderence of one force sets in motion all other forces. The eddying of a few particles of air may give rise to a tornado. A few drops of oil slowly leaking from a cask may seem of little account; but in due time the vessel will be empty. A small pin, bolt or screw out of place may stop a powerful engine. A particle of dust may stop or render a chronometer useless as a time-keeper. The prick of a pin in a balloon may destroy it. Another writer has put the thought in a still stronger light: "There is no such thing as a trifle." Any person who has lived many years, and been engaged in the transaction of daily life, will certainly appreciate this quotation. A useless expense of a few cents daily to a laboring man will amount to no small sum in a series of years, while a judicious expenditure in the same way will be exhibited in a few years in the general appearance of thrift all around such a man. To know how to do things in the best possible manner involves a knowledge of a thousand little things to insure success.

The Czardas.

Hark to the clash of spurs! as the *betyars* (peasant dandies) knock their heels together and keep time to the scraping of the gypsies' fiddles. The Hungarians dance for their very lives; to then the practice of the Terpsichorean art is no mere languid and graceful undulation of the figure, but a perfect wild *abandon* of mirth, and they whirl and spin and gyrate with the velocity of dervishes, until their long black locks stand out straight, and their faces are ablaze with the heat and excitement. Watch them as they perform the *czardas*, their national dance, to the strange, wierd harmony of the *Ozigany* (yypsils). Watch them as they balance themselves backward and forward, while attempting their subtle movements to the measure of its animating strains! The *czardas* is essentially pantomimic, and describes by mute action the unquiet "course of true love." The music is at first slow, and the couples walk up and down the room together in a stately manner, then affecting to have made each other's acquaintance and fallen in love, the music grows more lively, and the courtship begins in earnest. The lover advances towards his *innamoratta*, she coyly responds, and they spin round together for a few seconds, when, as if thinking she had given him too much encouragement, the maiden retires pouting, whereupon he again approaches, but this time she turns her back upon him and dances of in a contrary direction. Following her, however, he overtakes and seizes her round the waist, and away they go again whirling deliriously, until she manages to extricate herself from his grasp. Shy and friendly by turns, now encouraging her partner, now retreating with offended dignity, the lover at length becomes chagrined by her caprices and turns his back upon her, and they dance *dos a dos* for awhile with indignant gestures, till the maid with signs of repentance, seeks reconciliation. The music grows faster and faster, the lovers in the ecstasy of reunion, whirl and twirl, madly, nor do they stop until both are quite giddy and out of breath' when, retiring from the scene, another couple takes their place, and the performance begins again. The *czardas*, of course, varies slightly in each case, according to the locality and the spirit of the dancers, but the subject remains the same—love, courtship, jealousy, disappointment, reunion, and happiness "ever afterward." Sometimes in the closing scene it winds up by the lover throwing himself on his knees before the mistress while she dances round him in token of her complete triumph. Several couples are always occupied at the same time in this dance, in one phase or other of the would be courtship, while the men's hats, decorated with fresh flowers, the women got up in the most coquettish and picturesque costumes imaginable, the stamping of feet, clashing of spurs, and wildly exciting strains of the gypsies, as they saw away at their violins as if for dear life, combine all in rendering the czardas a most interesting and animating spectacle. Nor is it danced only by peasants; it is seen in the ball-rooms of the nobles even at the capital, where a gypsye band is always summoned to enliven it. Besides the czardas the Hungarian peasantry have another kind of dance, though I have only met with it in Transylvania. A number of men linking arms form a ring and dance together, accompanying their gyrations with clapping of hands, shouts, and great stamping of feet, the fair one remaining outside the magic circle till an intrepid Adonis, breaking from his companions, seizes one of them round the waist, and waltzes with her for awhile, after which he returns to the ring, and another repeats the process. But whatever be the form which the Hungarian dance assumes, its constant theme is love, first described, viz, the czardas, as we saw it performed by a number of peasants at a village not far from Lake Balaton, on the borders of which we were sojourning for a few days.—[Belgravia.

THE largest hog in the country is a Poland-China, 4 years old last spring, lately on exhibition at Junction City, Kansas. His length is 7 feet; girth of neck. 6½ feet; girth of chest, 7½ feet; girth of centre, 8 feet; width across the hips, 30 inches, and weight 1 535 pounds.

"THIS animal," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, and the same distance back again, making in all twenty-eight feet. He cries in the woods in the night season like a human being in distress, and then devours all that comes to his assistance—a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

THE daily receipt of dead letters in the Washington department for the past year has averaged 13,000.

THE MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS

AT PHILADELPHIA Flour was held steady at the late advance, but in view of the break in wheat buyers were not inclined to take hold. Minnesota extra selling in lots; medium at $5 25@6 00; choice at $7 75@8 00; Penna. extra family at $5 50; Ohio choice $5 25@6 00; Illinois do do at $6 50; winter wheat patents at $7 00@8 25; Rye Flour, scarce at $5 50. In Corn meal there is nothing doing.

Feed is firm; sales of Bran at $22 ₱ ton.

At N. YORK, flour market opened steady early in the week and closed dull. Choice Minnesota straights closed better. No 2 and superfine have an improved demand; shipping extras, high grades of patents, Southern flour dull and quiet.

Sour extras at $4 15@4 60; No 2 at $3 55, superfine at $3 50@4 05; State extra brands at $4 60@4 70; State fancy brands at $4 70@6 50; western spring wheat extras at $4 70@6 25; Minnesota clear at $6 00@7 00; Minnesota straights at $7 10@8 25; spring wheat patents at $6 50@8 25; winter wheat seconds at $4 70@5 00; good to choice spring wheat extras at $4 85@5 95; extra amber Indiana, Ohio and Michigan at $5 10@5 35; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois superfine at $4 70@5 75; Genesee extra brands $5 10@5 35; winter wheat patents $7 to @8 75; white wheat, City mills for west Indies $5 25@6 10.

At BALTIMORE Flour was active and higher 3 00@3 50; Patapsco family 6 50.

At BUFFALO Flour was steady but quiet.

At CHICAGO Flour was quiet but steady.

At CINCINNATI Flour was stronger, family at $4 70@5 00; fancy $5 25@5 90.

At DETROIT Flour was quiet and selling; white at $5 35.

At LOUISVILLE Flour was quiet; extra at $4; do family at $4 50; A No 1 at $5@5 25; choice to fancy at $6@6 50.

At MILWAUKEE Flour was held firmly.

At NEW ORLEANS Corn-meal was steady but quiet at $2 25. Bran was firmer at 1.05.

At OSWEGO Flour was steady and unchanged.

At ST. LOUIS Flour was easier but not quotably lower; choice at $5 10; family at $4 90@5 00; triple extra at $5 50.

At LIVERPOOL Flour was quoted at 13s. 3d

Breadstuffs firmer

GRAIN.

At PHILADELPHIA Wheat excited and higher. No. 2 red at $1.15, Nov. 1 15.

AT NEW YORK Wheat opened 1@2c. lower. No. 2 red, both spot and options, being dull. No. 2 red for Nov. $1.16; spot red was in sympathy, shippers buying to some extent; spot spring was in moderate request for export at lower prices. Millers are holding off. No. 2 red at $1 18@1 17¾, for Dec., at $1 17@$1 18¾.

Corn was heavier. During session the market was firmer, also owing to light receipts and a fair export demand. The second call was firm; fair inquiry. Sales, No. 2, Nov. 55@55¾.

Oats at the first call were lower During session the market was quiet but rather weaker for mixed, which are in moderate request. The second call was inactive and slightly lower: sales at this call, No. 2 white at 39@39½ for Dec.

The Rye market was nominal at 95c. for State. Malt was dull and unsettled.

At BUFFALO No 1 wheat was in fair demand prices nominal: No. 1 white Michigan at $1 09; No. 5 Green Bay at $1 04½; No. 1 white Michigan at $1 09 for Oct; No. 1 hard Sheboygan at $1 05. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 western at 38½@37c. Oats were scarce at 37c; Barley neglected. Rye inactive.

At OSWEGO Wheat steady; white State $1 11; red do $1 11. Corn quiet; high mixed 53c, No 2 mixed 53c. Barley quiet and dull; No. 1 Canada held at 83@85c. Rye none in market. Canada nominally held at 85@90c.

At LOUISVILLE Wheat was strong at $1 05@1 08. Corn quiet; No 2 white 49c; do mixed 49c. Oats were steady; No 2 white at 36c; do mixed 35c. Rye steady and unchanged.

At BALTIMORE southern Wheat was higher and active; western irregular; southern red at 105@1 08; do amber at $1 06@1 13; No 2 western winter spot, at $1 05@1 06.

At CHICAGO Wheat was active firm and higher. No. 2 Chicago spring at 94 @ 94¾c. for Oct. for cash; 95¾c for Nov.

At DETROIT Wheat was easier; extra white Michigan nominal; No 1 white Michigan at 1 08 for cash.

At NEW ORLEANS Corn was steady at 53@54c. Oats were quiet at 41@42c.

At ST. LOUIS Wheat unsettled and lower No 2 red fall at 1 01@101½ for cash.

At MILWAUKEE Wheat opened and closed steacy. No 1 Milwaukee hard at $1 07; do soft 1 07.

At WILMINGTON Corn was